MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 JANUARY 1982

Sudan

SUNA reported that President Ja'far Numayri issued a presidential decree relieving Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil from his duties as vice president, defense minister and commander in chief of the armed forces. Numayri will assume the posts of defense minister and armed forces commander. SUNA noted that the president sent Khalil a message praising his work during his term of office.

According to SUNA, Numayri issued another decree nominating 'Awad Muhammad Malik as secretary to the Presidency of the Sudan Socialist Union.

Egypt

Mubarak Election, Speech -- Cairo radio provided live coverage of the 26 January National Democratic Party (NDP) congress during which President Husni Mubarak was elected NDP chairman. In a speech to the congress, Mubarak said Egypt's foreign policy principles include adherence to nonalignment, rejection of subservience and polarization, and belief that its strategic interests are linked to Arab, Islamic and African circles, though this does not preclude the establishment of close relations with Europe, America and other states. Asserting that his country will continue to build peace, he said Egypt supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and its "legitimate struggle."

Israel

The Jerusalem POST reported that by a vote of 45 to 40 the Knesset adopted a resolution calling for the enactment of a law replacing the compensation agreement with the Sinai evacuees approved by the government. The POST said this defeat for the government was made possible by the absence of eight coalition members who are abroad. The resolution denounced all manifestations of violence or contempt for law, regardless of whether they stem from intent to extort excessive compensation or a desire to halt the evacuation.

Justice Minister Moshe Nisim told Jerusalem radio that although the Knesset resolution is not binding, the government must not ignore it. He added that his ministry had already prepared a draft bill, and that the government may eventually choose the path of legislation rather than negotiation with the Yamit settlers. After realizing that the government coalition did not have a majority in the Knesset, the Alignment submitted a motion of no-confidence, the radio reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations -- SANA reported that Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur handed the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus a memorandum rejecting Jordanian accusations that a Syrian diplomat was associated with a recent explosion in an Amman grocery store. Qaddur told the Jordanian charge that the Syrian authorities now have information and proof confirming that the Jordanian intelligence apparatus had planned the incident. Amman television said the SANA report comes 11 days after the Jordanian authorities disclosed the planning of the incident and the involvement in it of the third secretary of the Syrian Embassy, who subsequently left Amman for Syria.

Meanwhile, Doha radio reported that Kuwait has expressed willingness to mediate between Syria and Jordan.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the PLO Executive Committee held a meeting under its chairman Yasir 'Arafat, at which the effect of statements made recently by several West Bank and Gaza mayors was examined.

Jerusalem radio reported that mayors of Judaea and Samaria issued a communique rejecting Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj's call on the PLO to recognize Israel and join in the political process. Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah issued an announcement terming Frayj's proposal capitulation to Israeli and U.S. pressure. According to the radio, Ash-Shak'ah maintained that Israel and the United States should first recognize the PLO. The mayors of three other towns endorsed this view.

Syria

Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio said that during the past few days about 100 Soviet military experts repatriated their families from Syria in the wake of warnings by the Muslim Brotherhood urging the experts to leave the country. According to another report by the radio, sources close to the regime said 50 officers were executed on charges of participating in a recent coup attempt. The radio also reported clashes in Aleppo between the Muslim Brotherhood and the army after the latter encircled the city with tanks and other vehicles in order to search for coup participants. The radio claimed that "similar" situations prevailed in Hamah and Damascus. It also said that inhabitants near the Iraqi border left for the interior due to fear of military operations that might result from Syrian-Iraqi tension.

Lebanon

According to the Voice of Palestine Radio, the Higher Coordination Committee held an emergency meeting in southern Lebanon to deal with repercussions of recent incidents in the An-Nabatiyah region. The radio said that the participants condemned all incidents within the national ranks and agreed that all those responsible for the incidents should be handed over to the appropriate parties in the committee.

GCC

According to SPA, Saudi Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz told the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) defense ministers meeting in Riyadh that the current regional and international situation requires the GCC countries to pool their energies and coordinate policies at the highest level in order to guarantee each member-state's security and stability in the face of growing foreign threats. SPA said GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah commented after the ministers' first closed session that his report dealt with the way to achieve unified action in defense and security in accordance with the principles of opposing foreign military bases, adhering to the commitment to nonalignment and neutrality and preventing foreign infiltration.

Iran

Warning to France -- Tehran radio broadcast a "reconstruction crusade" statement on the French Government's "dastardly attack" on Muslims praying at the Paris University campus. Asserting that France is once again "baring its teeth and claws," the statement warned the French Government that if it continues such treatment, it will suffer the same consequences as the United States faced in Iran. According to AFP, the statement was referring to an incident on 23 January in which several followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni were hurt.

Pakistan

After a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told Paris radio that Pakistan is very interested in purchasing French Mirage-2000 aircraft and other military equipment, although there is "no precise contract" at the moment. According to Karachi radio, Haq stated at a Paris news conference that Pakistan has neither the capacity nor intention to manufacture an atomic bomb "under any circumstances." He added, however, that his country will continue to acquire atomic technology for peaceful purposes.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT HEADS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN251655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] this afternoon headed a PLO Executive Committee meeting during which the situation in the region was discussed in light of recent developments, including the UN General Assembly's extraordinary meeting on the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The PLO Executive Committee reviewed developments or the Zionist enemy's moves inside our occupied territory, including the enemy's various pressure campaigns against our people.

The committee examined the effects of statements made recently by several mayors. The committee also discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the Zionist military concentrations, the muscle-flexing of the Zionist navy and air force and the Zionist enemy's grave escalation, including the escalation of propaganda.

The committee also discussed the recent statements by U.S. officials and Palestinian activities in several Arab and international arenas.

PLO ENVOY CRITICIZES MITTERRAND VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD251140 Kuwait KUNA in English 1029 GMT 25 Jan 82

[By Salih Bahman]

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan (KUNA) -- The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Paris, Ibrahim as-Sus, Monday criticized President Francois Mitterrand's decision to visit Israel and said the PLO was not pleased with the principle and the timing of this visit.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, As-Sus explained that a visit to Israel when the latter has just annexed the Golan Heights would be interpreted as "an encouragement to the annexation of Arab territories".

He accused the Israelis of being "aggressive and arrogant" and denounced their "aggressive and annihilating intentions towards the Palestinian people".

As-Sus said that a visit by President Francois Mitterrand to Israel now, would mean that France is not disapproving of the Israeli "expansionist policy". As-Sus wondered why the French Government was trying to "spare the susceptibility of a racist, expansionist and aggressive state when their arrogant leader Begin is not sparing anybody".

But, at the same time, the PLO official pointed out that France was "a sovereign state" and had the right to have relations with any country. The PLO is not intending to interfere with the French decision, As-Sus said. He moreover indicated that the PLO is hoping that the French leader will not visit Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel, like he [word indistinct] when he was the first secretary of the French Socialist Party.

Asked whether the PLO expected from Mitterrand to extend an invitation to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to visit France, As-Sus said: "We think it is very logical for Mitterrand to invite 'Arafat to visit France officially in order to hear the Palestinian point of view about a just solution to the Middle East conflict."

He added that it is normal that the PLO's opinion as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people be heard in priority by any party seeking to play a positive role in the promotion of peace in the region.

The PLO representative criticized France for abstaining from voting sanctions against Israel at the United Nations Security Council while it had condemned the annexation, and said: "It is illogical to condemn the aggression and not impose sanctions on the aggressor".

Talking about the French Middle East policy, As-Sus believes that what the French call "an equilibriated position" could not apply to the Middle East. "To put on the same level the destiny of the Palestinians, who are the victims of the aggression of the Isreali Zionists, and, what the French Government calls the security of Israel is not logical," As-Sus said and added, "Either you are with justice or you are against it".

The PLO official firmly declared that the French Government should state clearly where the independent Palestinian state should be. He cited the French president's declarations to the Washington POST when the latter mentioned that self-determination for the Palestinian people meant the establishment of a sovereign state.

According to As-Sus, the declaration would have been complete if the French leader had precised that "the independent Palestinian state should be on Palestinian soil". He referred to the Palestine National Council's decision, stating that a Palestinian state would be established on Palestinian territory, liberated or evacuated from "Zionist occupation".

As-Sus precised that anybody who wants to play a role in search of peace in the Middle East should take into account the following points: The rights of the Palestinian people have to be respected, the occupied Palestinian territories have to be evacuated, an independent Palestinian state has to be established and every Palestinian has to be given the right to return to his homeland.

Bilateral relations between France and the PLO are good, commented As-Sus. He pointed out the fact that the French Goverrnment has extended "de facto" immunity and privileges to the PLO officials here though the PLO is not yet considered as the sole representative of the Palestinian people by the French authorities.

Asked why the French Government was not giving a diplomatic status to the PLO bureau in Paris, As-Sus replied that the [word indistinct] argue over the fact that the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people. "Yet they cannot name any other Palestinian representative," he added. The French also insist that the PLO should be democratically elected, As-Sus revealed.

The PLO representative refuted that argument saying the Palestinians cannot have elections when they do (?not) have a state. "As soon as the Palestinian state is established, we will hold elections," he affirmed.

WESTERN REPORTS ON PLO PERSONNEL CHANGES REFUTED

JN241714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] In reply to Western information media reports about changes in the PLO's representatives abroad, a PLO Political Department spokesman stated the following today:

Some Western newspapers and radio stations have persisted in disseminating false news reports on changes and transfers among directors of the PLO offices in a manner which is harmful to the PLO officials. The Political Department wants to explain that any changes in the Palestinian diplomatic corps are an ordinary matter and that such changes take place occasionally in accordance with the diplomatic norms observed by world states. Therefore, these administrative procedures do not have the meaning which these newspapers and radio stations have implied.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC DEFENSE MINISTERS CONVENE 25 JAN IN RIYADH

Prince Sultan's Address

LD251350 Riyadh SPA in English 1223 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 25 (SPA) -- The defence ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) today held the opening session here with a call from Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz that the security and stability of the Gulf region should be the common responsibility of the Gulf states.

Addressing the inaguaral session of the conference, Prince Sultan welcomed the GCC defence ministers to their second home, namely the kingdom. Prince Sultan disclosed the meeting of the defence ministers was held in response to an invitation by the GCC Supreme Council held in November last year here to discuss priority of defence needs of the Gulf states in the light of the recommendations made by the (armed) forces chiefs of staff of the GCC states.

Prince Sultan noted the regional and international situation has made it necessary on the part of the GCC member states to pool their energies and potentialities for achieving a maximum degree of coordination at the highest level for formulating a joint action, "so as to guarantee the security and stability of each member state in the face of growing foreign threats."

Prince Sultan observed: "The defence of the Gulf region, which is the sole responsibility of the Gulf people, could be maintained through cooperation and coordination among the Gulf people."

He expressed his hope that the meeting will translate the recommendations into action and achieve the aspirations of the Gulf leaders and people, which have been placed in the hands of the defence ministers.

Prince Sultan reaffirmed the Gulf Cooperation Council was not directed against any other state and it was not a regional alliance. He stressed the GCC "is another force in addition to the Islamic and Arab forces that are working toward restoring the usurped Arab rights. The GCC provides a good example in following cooperation and solidarity in a constructive way."

Following today's morning inaugural session, the defence ministers held an in-camera meeting.

The inaugural session was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the defence and aviation minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, the U.A.E. defence minister; Gen Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahrain's crown prince and general commander of Bahraini Defence Forces; Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifa Al Thani, Qatri crown prince and defence minister; Prince Fahar ibn Taymur Al Busajid, Omani deputy premier for security and defence affairs; Shaykh Salim as-Sabal as-Salim, Kuwait's defence minister, and accompanying delgations.

Secretary General's Comments

LD252240 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2058 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text][Dateline, passage indistinct] In a statement he made after the session, Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed satisfaction with the progress of the conference's work, describing it as highly satisfactory and proceeding in the best possible way.

Mr 'Abdallah Bisharah [GCC Secretary General] said the conference discussed the recommendations prepared by the chiefs of staff of the six member states of the council last September.

The chiefs of staff decided to put these recommendations before the Supreme Council at its second session in Riyadh. The council decided to refer them to the defense ministers who would decide on priorities.

Mr Bisharah said there was unanimity at the conference on these recommendations, the greater part of which came in the form of (?requested) studies. He said: Now we know the potentials which are available to everyone; this cannot be achieved without a general survey of these potentials and of the defense capabilities.

Replying to a question on the contents of the secretary general's report to the conference, Mr Bisharah explained that it dealt with the way to achieve unified action in defense and security, in accordance with the principles adopted and affirmed by the leaders of the six states at the Gulf summit conference, and which are based on opposing foreign military bases, on commitment to nonalignment and complete neutrality and on filling the gaps to prevent foreign infiltration. All this, he said, means and requires military and security coordination and also the building up of Gulf power that will remove the shadow of any danger. This, he added, means we help ourselves by ourselves, we rely on our own forces and we do not bring someone into do that for us. [Word indistinct] the conference is still at the stage of studies and surveys and that it has not yet reached a final concept of forming a common Gulf force.

Regarding the threat made by the foreign minister of Iran, Mr Bisharah said the aim of the member states of the council is the same and is clear, namely, to protect the independence, security and stability of the six states and to ward off any danger that might threaten them. The aim is also to preserve their Arab character and the independence of their political and economic decisions. Those decisions should be influenced only by Arab interests and should stem only from Arab interests.

Regarding the dangers to the security of the Gulf, he explained that it is difficult [words indistinct] but he stressed that these dangers would be there if the council member states failed to achieve military and security coordination. The absence of such coordination would create wider gaps through which the great powers, which plan much for the region, infiltrate.

He said the goal is to protect the Gulf and to preserve the solid Gulf house for its inhabitants to enjoy security and stability and to be able to make an effective contribution to the Arab causes, not affected by [word indistinct] from anybody, and for their decisions to be affected only by Arab and [word indistinct] consideration.

CSSR APPROACHES GULF STATES ON OPENING EMBASSIES

LD261034 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0948 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Jan (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, according to informed diplomatic sources, today speaks of "approaches between Arabian Gulf states and some European states which will end in diplomatic representation being exchanged and embassies being opened in the capitals of both sides."

The paper mentions that Czechoslovakia is one of the states which has started to make contacts through diplomatic channels with the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. It says that Frantisek Matejra, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kuwait, is making the contacts which will lead to diplomatic exchanges with two Gulf states "during February or March at the latest."

EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN CONTACTS OFFICIALLY DENIED

NC252103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2042 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) -- An official source has denied a report by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH to the effect that contacts have been held between Cairo and Tripoli to open a new page in relations between the two countries and that negotiations are now underway between the two countries on a number of points of contention to lay the groundwork for the restoration of their relations.

In a statement to MENA, the source added that no contacts whatsoever have been held with Libya and that the report by the Kuwaiti newspaper is unfounded.

AL-AKHBAR NOTES SAUDI COMPLIMENTS, REQUEST

NC252332 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) -- AL-AKHBAR has welcomed the statements carried by news agencies and attributed to the Saudi information minister. In these statements, the minister extolls the deep-rooted Egyptian-Saudi relationship and President Husni Mubarak's decision to halt information campaigns against the Arab states.

In tomorrow's edition, Tuesday, the paper deals with the Saudi minister's demand that Egypt return to the Arab fold. It wonders why the Saudi official asks Egypt to return to the Arabs.

AL-AKHBAR adds that Egypt has not forsaken the Arabs, nor has it brought a charge against them necessitating Egypt's apology for lodging a charge. Nor has Egypt betrayed its historical responsibility toward the Arabs necessitating Egypt's return in policy to the Arab fold.

The newspaper (recalls that) foreign dangers began to turn toward the Arab Gulf area, and that Husni Mubarak, when he was vice president, announced that Egypt was ready to defend any Gulf state if it asked Egypt to do so.

Also in this respect, AL-AKHBAR explains that Egypt has not launched any information campaigns. However, and in fact, Egypt has warded off campaigns directed against it. Furthermore, President Husni Mubarak has deemed it fit to cease answering these campaigns, regardless of how far they transgressed justice and righteousness.

Concluding its comment, the paper affirms that Egypt's stance is its historical responsibility. Egypt will never abandon this responsibility. Nor does Egypt seek any reward or price for this stance. It is up to the Arabs to determine their stance: They are the ones concerned in appreciating this stance.

FRENCH, NOT SAUDIS, SOURCE OF MIRAGE FUNDING

NC260835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) -- A responsible source has denied to AL-AHRAM that Saudi Arabia financed the arms deal, amounting to over $1 billion, which Egypt recently concluded with the French Government.

In his denial, which was in reply to a report published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, the source outlined that this deal had been financed by declared loans made by the French Government.

NEWSWEEK reported yesterday that Saudi Arabia had agreed to finance the French Mirage fighter planes deal for Egypt and that the government of U.S. President Ronald Reagan is anxious about this agreement, which raised fears that the Saudis would use economic aid to persuade President Husni Mubarak not to sign the Palestinian autonomy agreement with Israel.

'ALI RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

NC251620 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with the Israeli ambassador today in Cairo. They reviewed issues related to the normalization of relations between their countries.

AL-AKHBAR: SOVIETS TO JOIN U.S. IN DAM EFFORT

NC221013 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) -- The United States, France and the Soviet Union will take part in developing and repairing the high dam turbines.

Minister of Electricity and Energy Eng Mahir Abazah said in a statement published by Al-Akhbar today that the United States has agreed to finance the operations to develop the high dam electricity station with an $80 million loan from the U.S. AID agency.

The minister affirmed that preliminary results from geological studies proved that the earthquake in Aswan had caused no danger or effect on the high dam power station, and that the center of the earthquake had been in the Red Sea and not in Lake An-Nasir.

Abazah said that the Soviet Union has submitted offers to develop the high dam turbines. The Soviet Union will participate in the operations to repair and improve the performance of 2 of the 12 generator units. French experts have finished repairing and improving the performance of two generator units.

The minister affirmed that Egypt welcomes the participation of the Soviet Union in the work to improve the performance of the high dam turbines. The Soviet Union had offered much assistance in the building of the dam, he said, and it will participate in improving the performance of these turbines.

POLICE COUNCIL REAFFIRMS OATH WITH MUBARAK

NC251053 Cairo MENA in English 1030 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo 25 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak met here today with the members of the Supreme Council of Police.

Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Interior Minister Hasan Basha attended the meeting.

The interior minister said following the meeting, which marked the Police Day, that President Mubarak's directives to the Supreme Council of the Police today affirmed the police role in achieving stability.

The interior minister said that the police reviewed its pledge to the people to continue maintaining Egypt's security and stability.

AL-AHRAR EXAMINES DETENTION, RELEASE ISSUE

PM221154 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 18 Jan 82 p 6

[Wahid Ghazi article]

[Excerpts] The release of political detainees and the reinstatement of journalists and university professors in their posts is more than just a matter that merits study, so that detention or the expulsion of a journalist or professor from his job does not become merely a bad phenomenon deserving contempt and the release of detainees and reinstatement of journalists, professors and others in their jobs merely a good pehnomenon deserving commendation and support. There is much more to it than that.

First it must be stressed that the detention of politicians and the expulsion of professors and journalists from their jobs did not achieve any objective but rather caused endless problems. It suffices to know that the attack on the parade review stand on 6 October and the incidents in Asyut and other unfortunate incidents that followed took place while those who were allegedly the cause of sedition and the source of all troubles were inside detention camps. Also, university professors and journalists who were said to be troublemakers at the time in question were far from their posts, which it was alleged they were exploiting in inciting sedition. This serves to confirm without any doubt the innocence of these people of the charges leveled against them in this regard. This has been proved in the investigation of those accused in the Asyut incidents, in that it transpired that they had nothing to do with the detainees or with the people expelled.

One of those detainees released recently told me: "God has protected us because we are innocent, in that we were sent to detention before the Asyut incidents, so that there will not be the slightest doubt that he did not take part in those crimes. Had we been out of detention, we would probably have faced certain accusations."

I heard the same thing from some university professors who were reinstated in their jobs. They said that the removal from their jobs ruled out any suspicion regarding their inciting the students of Asyut university or other students to resist the authorities.

Thus the detainees and those expelled from their jobs were innocent of any accusations and, therefore, the objective of detention and expulsion -- to achieve safety and security -- was not attained. Indeed, this detention and explusion probably led to the opposite results and so precipitated the underming of safety and security and gave the real troublemakers an opportunity to be active, to assassinate, and to speed up their attempts to achieve their illegitmate ambitions while public opinion was preoccupied with the events of detention and expulsion.

There were only two possibilities behind the campaign of detention and expulsion: either a misjudgement in determining whom to arrest and whom to expel, or ill intentions and the desire to settle old scores with those detained or expelled from their jobs.

This is confirmed by the fact that some of the expelled university professors were not involved in any political or nonpolitical activities but were known for adopting stands toward certain things which did not please some of their superiors. In fact some of them were expelled before and were reinstated in their university jobs by a judiciary decision. When the "rash of expulsions" came they were included in the lists of those to be expelled.

The list of expelled journalists included sports editors who write about soccer and other sports, art editors who write about the cinema, and agricultural editors who write about worms and pesticides and have nothing to do with political writing. Nevertheless it was said that their writings confused and incited public opinion.

Thus the decisions to expel people from their jobs were taken in an atmosphere of confusion and haphazard actions, and the effect of these decisions is still apparent. Those who have been reinstated in the press establishments believe, rightly or wrongly, that it was the heads of those establishments who recommended their expulsion and therefore do not know how to deal with them.

Some of the heads of these establishments are dealing with those reinstated with great sensitivity, because they have been reinstated despite them; whether or not those heads demanded their removal or, at least, were pleased to see them go, they did not ask for their reinstatement.

What is most interesting here is that the decisions to detain and expel people from their jobs were taken under normal conditions, when the state was preparing to celebrate the October War anniversary and ceremonies were being held to celebrate the launching of development projects, whereas the decisions to release the detainees and to reinstate those expelled were taken under the emergency laws or exceptional conditions, which could have been taken as an excuse for detention and not for release and a justification for explusion and not for reinstatement, which means that the laws that allowed detention are harsher than the emergency laws. Under those laws the will and inclinations of the ruler play an influential role in defining democracy and freedom in Egypt. There is no doubt that we are now heading toward confirming democracy and freedom and implementing them in the real sense, and not using them merely as a slogan.

U.S.-EGYPT MILITARY COMMITTEE FORMED IN U.S.

NC261045 Cairo MENA in English 1015 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) -- Chief of Staff Lt General 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz said that a committee for military coordination between Egypt and USA was formed and it held its first meeting during his recent visit to Washington.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and the threats which Egypt is exposed to in particular. He added that Egypt and the US points of view were identical to a great extent.

In an exclusive statement to AL-AHRAM Lt General Hafiz said that the committee has laid down the rules and regulations that govern its activities. The two sides agreed that the committee meet alternately in Washington and Cairo once a year. The meeting would be held at the request of either of the two sides.

The chief of staff added that after the US became the main source of arms for Egypt, fields of cooperation between the two countries have expanded to the extent that wide scale coordination is required to achieve the desired results.

The committee will discuss the various aspects of armament which are considered one of the most important issues. Discussions also dealt with the quantity and quality of arms required by Egypt to safeguard her national security.

On joint exercises between Egypt and USA, Lt General Hafiz said that an agreement on certain principles has been reached, and that joint exercises are expected to take place in the near future.

On the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai, the chief of staff said that there is a treaty and a military protocol which the Egyptian and Israeli sides are committed to. So far, there has been no violation of the agreements, and the Israeli side is keen on implementing the treaty.

The Israeli political line is declared and they are committed to withdraw on schedule, i.e. April 25, said the chief of staff.

He added that during the visit which Israeli chief of staff had paid to Egypt, he asserted that Israel will withdraw from Sinai on the date fixed and added that if there are any problems concerning some settlements like Yamit, or any opinions that oppose the Israeli policy, this is a matter that does not concern Egypt but concerns Israel only. The Israeli side will have to solve this problem in the manner it believes is suitable. It is natural to expect such kind of behavior at the final stages of withdrawal. This happened before when Al-'Arish was handed over to Egypt and during the talks which late president Anwar as-Sadat held with Israeli Premier Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh. Some of the Israeli settlers asked President as-Sadat and Premier Begin if they can remain in their settlements in Sharm ash-Shaykh, but President as-Sadat refused.

DELEGATION TO ACCOMPANY MUBARAK ABROAD NAMED

NC251929 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] It has been decided to form an official delegation which will accompany President Husni Mubarak during his forthcoming tour: Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim; Economy Minister Dr Fu'ad Hashim, who left Cairo today; and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director for Political Affairs of the Presdent's Office Dr Usamah al-Baz.

President Mubarak's tour will begin this Sunday and last until 8 February. It will include five European states in addition to the United States.

DAILY ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DEPOSE MUBARAK

JN211459 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Western diplomatic sources in Cairo have indicated that it appears that the United States is seeking to remove Egyptian President Husni Mubarak from power. The sources added that the United States sent an ultimatum to Mubarak early this week. They pointed out that, at a meeting attended by the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton proposed that those involved in the assassination of President as-Sadat be executed before 26 April -- a date set for Israel's final Sinai withdrawal as stipulated in the Camp David agreements -- so as to save Mubarak from tendering his resignation.

The sources added that Atherton asserted at the meeting that if these measures are not implemented the United States will take the necessary steps to depose Mubarak.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 591

JN211646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi forces on the battlefield have launched successful raids against Persian enemy positions and concentrations in the Shush, Mimak, Dezful, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and Abadan areas, killing 23 and inflicting equipment losses.

Communique No 591, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, said that Iraqi aircraft today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring effective hits. The communique stressed that all Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base.

Following is the text of Communique No 591:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [Words indistinct] of the racist Persian regime in the operational sectors. Following are the results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force from our units raided an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Shush area. It clashed with the enemy, killing five and wounding several others. Six enemy troops were killed and one gun was destroyed in the same area.
B. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd. Our forces hit it and forced it to flee, leaving behind five dead and one destroyed vehicle.
C. Five killed and one excavator destroyed in the Dezful area.
D. Two killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
E. One observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.
F. Today our aircraft raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring effective hits before returning safely to base. [Words indistinct] unknown enemy losses amount to two vehicles, one excavator and one observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses: two martyrs in all sectors.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON EXCHANGE OF POW FAMILIES

JN260950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) -- Today, Iraq reiterated its welcome of any formula Iran might propose for exchanging visits by Iraqi and Iranian POW's families. An Iraqi Foreign Ministry official spokesman has told INA that the Iraqi Government will accept any formula that will realize this humanitarian goal. Iraq, the spokesman added, authorizes the International Red Cross to make the necessary arrangements.

The Iraqi official spokesman's statement came in reply to yesterday's statement by the Iranian Government official spokesman who said that all POW's should be visited at the same time and that Iraq must receive the POW's families in the same manner.

In his statement, the official spokesman said that the Iraqi Government, adopting a positive stand, would like to explain that by proposing such formulas, the Iranian regime is trying to thwart this operation and to deprive the families of Iranian POW's of the chance to familiarize themselves with the situation in Iraq and to visit the shrines there.

The spokesman reiterated Iraq's readiness to receive the families of Iranian POW's regardless of numbers and to render to them all facilities to visit their sons and the shrines in Iraq. He also asserted that Iraq, with its stable position and high organizational capabilities, can provide all the necessary steps to receive the POW's families under any formula whether in groups or at one time.

SYRIA'S DENIAL ON AMMAN EXPLOSION LINK CITED

JN251820 Amman Domestic Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] This afternoon the Syrian Arab New Agency [SANA] transmitted a report denying that the third secretary at the Syrian Embassy in Amman had had any connection with the explosion at the Cinderella grocery store in Jabal Amman 2 weeks ago. The report, carried by SANA, claimed that the Jordanian security organs were responsible for this incident. The SANA report comes 11 days after the competent Jordanian authorities disclosed the incident, its objectives, those who planned and carried it out and the involvement of Hisham Mustafa Qanbar, the third secretary at the Syrian Embassy, who left Amman for Syria after the incident.

Hisham Mustafa Qanbar replaced intelligence officer Ghiyath az-Zubaybi as third secretary at the Syrian Embassy in Amman after Az-Zubaybi's participation in the assassination of Syrian citizen 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Bakri in an Amman street in the summer of 1980.

FOREIGN MINISTER MARWAN AL-QASIM INTERVIEW

PM251557 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Jan 82 pp 2-5

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim to Muhammad Ma'ruf ash-Shibani and Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Amman -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Questions] The first question that comes to mind now is what will the Arab option be following the annexation of the Golan?

[Answer] In fact we answered this question years ago when we faced such measures by Israel. When I say measure, it means not only something similar to the law annexing the Golan but also Israeli intransigence and repeated Israeli attacks. Jordan affirms that the only way to stand against such intransigence is to have an understanding in principle on the common destiny of the Arab nation. It is not enough to have seasonal calls now and then advocating Arab solidarity. There should be continuing dynamic movement to consolidate and strengthen Arab solidarity. Such dynamism should be continuous. It is not enough that we should pause for soul-searching only in times of crisis and then relax when the crisis is over. No, the danger threatening the Arab nation is far too great to be confronted by one or two states or by a small group of states. Israel's ambitions do not discriminate between one country and another. Last year proved that there is not a confrontation state nor a state far from the front line that is not in danger. The Arab world east and west is threatened by Israel and others. So why can there not be serious thought to build up the impregnability that we need?

When we go to explain our Arab problem to the Eastern bloc or the Western bloc or to friendly states, they ask us: Why don't you adopt a unified stand? The nonadoption of a unified stand should not be an excuse for those countries to change their attitudes [toward the Arabs]. We proceed from principles and standards derived from international conventions, laws and customs. Therefore, we should not continue to accept "nonunification of the Arab ranks" as an excuse for the attitude of other countries towards us.

[Question] What is your attitude on the Saudi peace plan?

[Answer] Jordan's stand is quite clear. This plan and its eight points should be adopted as an Arab stand in order to continue to expose Israel and, at the same time, to preserve fundamental Palestinian rights. In fact, these points fall within the principles and points agreed upon at the Baghdad summit, that is, there is no retraction from what has already been agreed upon, because the Baghdad summit asserts the preservation of Palestinian people's rights and calls for withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the restoration of Jerusalem.

All this is contained in the Saudi peace plan. Jordan supports every positive and sincere action that will contribute to creating an opportunity for peace in our region without jeopardizing our rights.

[Question] Are you therefore for the Saudi peace plan without reservation?

[Answer] In fact we are certain of the sincere intentions, the national sentiments and the desire to preserve the Arab interests contained in the eight points. We have expressed our views frankly. We believe there is a desire to preserve Arab interests as well as a certain tactic to expose Israel in the eyes of its friends and protectors.

[Question] There was some controversy regarding the seventh point in the Saudi peace plan, which provides for "the right of the countries of the area to live in peace." But the explanation of this point showed that it is also necessary for the protection of an independent Palestinian state, whose establishment is called for in point six of the plan. Do you agree with this interpretation?

[Answer] This interpretation is quite logical, because if we look at the Arab-Israeli conflict we will find that it is the Arab nation that needs protection. If this is not the case, why do we then find Israel in Sinai, in the Golan and in Lebanon in addition to being in the West Bank and the Gaza sector? This is one of the ideas that must be put to continuous political dialogue with all the parties. The Arab world cannot just sit back and talk about the military balance of power while forgetting everything else. Political dialogue should continue with the East and the West. But the exposure of Israel must continue at the same time so that the world can perceive the real danger threatening the Arab nation and understand that any instability in the area will have an impact all over the world. Therefore, there are responsibilities which European and other countries should bear in order to preserve stability.

[Question] How do you evaluate the attitude of the United States, Israel's principal ally, particularly following the annexation of the Golan?

[Answer] Our evaluation is that U.S. attitude could change as a result of a realization by the U.S. administration of the dangers that it might face as a result of unlimited support for Israel. The condemnation of Israel at the Security Council was a positive U.S. stand. But it is not enough. What we seek is a unified stand that would impose itself on all fronts, Europe, the United States or elsewhere, so that these countries see the importance of preserving their vital and basic interests.

[Question] It has been said recently that certain Arab parties are trying to mediate the end of the Iraq-Iran war. Do you see any hope of such mediation succeeding?

[Answer] As I said before, Jordan can only be party to a conflict in which an Arab country is being attacked by a non-Arab country. We in Jordan cannot be a party to mediation in a conflict between an Arab state and a non-Arab state. Jordan wishes there were a unified Arab stand on Arab rights in the eastern wing of the Arab nation. What Iraq is struggling for is not only to preserve its own rights but also the rights of the Arab nation. The greatest evidence of the dangers that the Arab nation must deal with firmly and wisely was what happened in Bahrain recently and what is happening in other countries. How can I as an Arab put myself in a position of mediating to settle a conflict between my brother and his enemy, who has usurped Arab rights?

[Question] Certain reports have said that Israel might not complete its withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai in April as scheduled. How will that affect the area?

[Answer] I do not think that Israel will risk remaining in the last part of Sinai at the expense of other things. One of the matters that Jordan took into consideration in the peace process from the beginning was the fear that any withdrawal from Egyptian territories in Sinai might be at the expense of Palestinian or other occupied Arab territories. There are no clear commitments to a comprehensive solution; such a solution in our view should be based on total withdrawal from the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza. No party should resolve this unilaterally. Indeed there should be a comprehensive and guaranteed solution. For this reason there must be an international conference. There should also be international guarantees in which all the parties that have a responsibility toward world peace and Security should take part. In other words, for the withdrawal that will take place in Sinai, Israel will try to extract its price in other parts, such as the Golan, the West Bank and the Gaza sectors.

EDITORIAL ATTACKS KIRKPATRICK RADIO INTERVIEW

JN241142 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 24 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Gutter Beckons..."]

[Text] Those of us who believe in the equality of the sexes should perhaps thank Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American ambassador to the United Nations, for her interview with Israel radio yesterday in which she lashed out strongly at the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), suggesting it is not the real representative of the Palestinian people. She has demonstrated as vividly and as conclusively as possible that American women are blessed with the same capacity for ignorance and self-deception as are American male political leaders. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, like many people who reach high places, clearly needs to wander off from the real world every once in a while and seek solace in the more comforting days of one's adolescence. In other words, she longs for the good old days when the PLO did not exist and when American politicians did not have to tax their intellectual limits by having to deal with their responsibility for the lack of resolution of the Palestine dilemma. That is why, every once in a while, she makes a fool of herself as she did yesterday in her interview with Israel radio...which brings up an interesting possible explanation: Is she already running for the Senate seat from New York, and, therefore, like equally loquacious and distempered predecessors at the U.N. who also aspired for a Senate seat, such as the very sorry Patrick Moynihan, has decided to open her campain with mandatory spiritual strip-tease and self-flagellation in front of the Israeli lobby? Mrs. Kirkpatrick reminds us that where the Palestine issue is concerned, cheapness and political blindness are not exclusively male traits among American politicians. The ladies can also get right down there in the gutter and grovel along with the rest of the folks. We wonder: When Mrs. Kirkpatrick is long forgotten, and the PLO has helped establish a state in which the Palestinians will be free, dignified and proud, will she, too, come around to suggesting that a PLO-USA dialogue is called for? Pick yourself up, Jeane, for the gutter is very long and deep.

PRESIDENT SARKIS EXAMINES ARAB STRATEGY PLAN

NC251046 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Further consultations on the general situation will be held today at the presidential palace, where President Ilyas Sarkis will followup the developments of the situation after having reviewed the results of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus' talks in Damascus. Sarkis has expressed his satisfaction with the understanding reached between the two countries on the need to consolidate the security situation to achieve national accord and jointly confront the dangers posed by the common Zionist enemy against Lebanon, Syria and the Arab states.

There has also been satisfaction with the assertions made by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad that Syria will help to bring about the success of the efforts for achieving Lebanese national accord, maintaining Lebanon's unity and restoring security and stability to Lebanon.

President Sarkis has also shown interest in studying the Arab strategy plan that has been drawn up by the committee of ambassadors for confronting the dangers threatening the south. The president officially received the plan last night.

SOVIET OFFICIAL MEETS SARKIS, DECLARES SUPPORT

NC221245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] President Sarkis today received the deputy director of the foreign affairs department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, (Krol Protensky), who is currently visiting Lebanon at the head of a delegation of the Party Central Committee. He was accompanied by the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon.

Following the meeting, (Protensky) said he expressed his respects to the president and that, in keeping with the Soviet Government's principled and unchangeable line, he told the president Moscow supports Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territories. He added that President Sarkis expressed his desire to continue to develop cooperation between Lebanon and the USSR.

In answer to a question on Lebanon's future, the Soviet official said: In the long run, all the problems lying on the shoulders of the talented and noble Lebanese people will be solved. However, the road to this might be difficult, and it might require a firm and decisive confrontation with Israel's aggressive policy, which enjoys the full U.S. support.

On the aim of his visit to Lebanon, he said he wants to hold extensive contacts with Lebanese social circles and national forces, and to bolster relations between the Soviet Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party.

'ARAFAT MEETS LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT OFFICIAL

JN251646 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] PLO Chairman 'Arafat met Muhsin Ibrahim, general executive secretary of the Lebanese National Movement, yesterday. The meeting surveyed the security situation in the south and the latest local and international political developments.

Ibrahim is scheduled to leave for Damascus today to discuss the situation in Lebanon with the Syrian minister of foreign affairs.

PRIME MINISTER BRIEFED ON UN-ARMY TALKS

NC251402 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today held a meeting with Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri. They discussed the situation in the south and the results of talks between General Khuri and UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan.

General Callaghan today called on Defense Minister Joseph Skaf and General Khur separately. General Callaghan was accompanied by the chairman of the truce commission, Colonel (Mayer). The discussion dealt with the situation in the south in light of the last UN Security Council resolution, ways to strengthen cooperation between the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL and the Lebanese working paper which will be discussed at the UN Security Council session scheduled for the middle of February to consider the question of southern Lebanon. In this working paper Lebanon is asking for an increase of 1,000 UN soldiers and for expanding the area under UNIFIL's control.

The meeting between the Army and UNIFIL commanders was also attended by the deputy chief of staff for operations, Staff Brig Gen 'Abbas Hamdan, and a number of senior army officers.

LOCAL MILITIAS CLASH IN ASH-SHIYAH AREA

NC250737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] At 2230 yesterday, there was a clash in the Madi locality in Ash-Shiyah between members of the Amal movement and communists. The clash later expanded to Shatila Camp and neighboring areas and continued until late last night. The warring factions sustained some casualties.

Armed foreigners surrounded Al-Hilu Barracks in a bid to secure the release of a gunman. The siege was lifted only after Prime Minister al-Wazzan and a deterrent force intervened. The armed foreigners were later found to belong to Fatah.

AN-NAHAR CRITICIZES U.S. GOLAN HEIGHTS VETO

PM221601 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Michel Abu Jawdah article]

[Text] Even those who are always inclined to defend U.S. stands find themselves unable to justify the present U.S. stand in the Security Council. If the Israeli decision to annex the Golan constitutes a blatant violation of and utter disregard for international agreements and customs, the U.S. stand constitutes a violation of the UN principles and disregard of the Security Council. It can be said in this regard that the United States did not maintain the minimum that should be maintained by a superpower constantly demanding the respect of borders and regional security for states. What the United States did to persuade Panama to give up its support for the Arab draft resolution providing for sanctions against Israel is a kind of use of the "veto" against Arab rights even before the draft resolution was put to the vote. The United States fought a battle to prevent the Council passing the resolution, and in the circumstances the Arabs can only regard this as a U.S. contribution to the annexation of the Golan.

There is no need today to ask once more where the borders of Israel stand and where they end, and where are the limits of the American stand, or to ask about the two parties' rights in the established alliance between them. The Israeli general has decided to annex the Golan and the American general has undertaken to protect the Israeli general's decision against international sanctions. The Israeli general took his decision by taking advantage of the world's preoccupation with the world situation, and, at the same time, of the "ideal" Arab situation. The American general undertook to defend the decision by taking advantage of the Israeli fait accompli and of the "ideal" Arab situation. The present Arab situation is indeed "ideal", in that it gives the two generals a great freedom of action, and thus each side benefits from the other's capabilities. The Israeli general would not have dared to take such a decision had not the American general provided Israeli with the means to indulge in "international banditry," as Gromyko put it. As for the American general, he has become accustomed to exploiting the fears generated by the Israeli general's extremism to persuade the Arabs to ask for protection. In other words, the American brandishes the Israeli stick in the face of the Arabs, who object to the Israeli status quo, and shows his readiness to protect them against the Israeli general provided that they accept the U.S. peace.

In this manner the roles of the two generals become complementary, and it becomes difficult to draw a line between their interests or to talk about the boundaries of each one's responsibility for the decisions over peace and war in the area. It also becomes difficult to continue to talk about Begin's intransigence as an excuse for absolving the American of his responsibility, and it is impossible to credit all those Israeli "surprises" for the United States.

If the American general sometimes comes to the area to persuade the Israeli general, it is because of a difference over timing or because Washington is convinced that it can achieve through pressure and political means what Israel is trying to achieve by military means. In light of this one can understand the list of "surprises" which Israel is expected to launch before its withdrawal from Sinai in April. Although these "surprises" embarrass the American, a partner, who can benefit from the mere likelihood of their happening.

In any event General Haig left the area optimistic, promising to return in the next few weeks after meeting the Soviet foreign minister. But events in Poland and the U.S. administrations desire to prove its firmness toward the Soviets is bound to prevent any understanding between the two giants. Consequently, the hope that General Haig will return with something that may help in reaching a comprehensive solution is slim. Everything indicates that the United States still adheres to Camp David and that the American and Israeli generals are continuing to play their complementary roles. The question is: What conclusion will the Arabs draw from what happened at the Security Council? Will they admit the need for solidarity not only in the face of the Israeli general but also of the American general as well? Or will they admit that the cards to the solution are in the American general's hand and continue to wager on him and to test him where he has already been tested?

GOVERNMENT REJECTS JORDANIAN ACCUSATIONS

JN251400 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1332 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 25 Jan (SANA) -- The Syrian Arab Government has announced its rejection of accusations included in the Jordanian official spokesman's statement of 14 January on the alleged association of a Syrian Arab diplomat in the Syrian Embassy with the recent explosion in a grocery store in Amman.

This came about today when Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister, summoned the Jordanian charge d'affaires and handed with a memorandum including the Syrian Government's rejection of these accusations.

The assistant foreign minister clarified to the Jordanian charge d'affaires that as a result of investigations conducted since the aforementioned statement was issued, Syrian authorities concerned now have information and proof confirming that the Jordanian intelligence apparatus planned this incident.

Qaddur expressed to the Jordanian charge d'affaires the Syrian Government's strong denunciation of and surprise at the Jordanian security organs' fabrication and planning of this incident and the accusation they raised against a Syrian Embassy diplomat in Amman, particularly since this fabricated incident comes during the present grave circumstances in which Syria is intensifying its efforts to confront the recent Israeli aggression of annexing the Golan and to repulse the fierce imperialist onslaught against the region.

The Syrian Arab Republic stressed its readiness to receive any popular Jordanian delegation to learn the facts and evidence condemning the Jordanian security organs for this incident.

POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB LEAGUE MEETING REQUESTED

JN231642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Tunis -- The Syrian Arab Republic this afternoon requested postponement of the Arab Leagues Council emergency meeting scheduled for Tuesday until Sunday, 7 February. Syria's request came because of the short time before the meeting, the important subjects that will be submitted during it and the necessary presence of the Arab foreign ministers in New York on Thursday.

SOVIET FAMILIES REPORTEDLY LEAVING COUNTRY

NC251317 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] According to Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut, about 100 Soviet military experts have repatriated their families from Syria in the past few days. Our radio previously reported that the Muslim Brotherhood organization had warned Soviet experts that they should leave Syria.

COUP LEADERS EXECUTED; TENSION ON IRAQI BORDER

NC251611 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Large Syrian Army units, backed by tanks and vehicles, yesterday encircled the town of Aleppo to search for officers who took part in the recent coup attempt.

During the searches, clashes erupted between the army and Muslim Brotherhood members, resulting in several casualties. The scene in Hamah is similar in atmosphere. Sounds of heavy gunfire are heard all over town. Sandbagged positions have also been set out on rooftops of high buildings.

Meanwhile, sources close to the regime say that 50 officers have been executed on charges of participating in the coup attempt.

According to our information, Muslim Brotherhood members have ambushed a special units' patrol in the province of Idlib, killing or wounding 12 members of the patrol. The army used military helicopters to hunt down the Muslim Brotherhood members.

The situation in Damascus is similar to Aleppo Hamah. There is a state of caution in the Syrian capital. Sound of gunfire is heard in many quarters. Stringent security measures have been taken around the house of President al-Asad. Cars passing through the area are subjected to strict inspection. It has been observed that in the last few days aircraft have been prevented from flying over the Syrian capital. Moreover, Latakia has recently been the scene of murders and robberies.

There is also tension on the Syrian-Iraqi border, which has prompted the inhabitants to leave to the interior of the country lest military operations break out on the border.

KHADDAM RECEIVES LEBANESE NATIONALIST OFFICIAL

JN251938 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening received Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement's central political council. The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Amin, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon.

Talks centered on the various aspects of the current situation in Lebanon. The two sides had identical points of view on the issues discussed.

ALIGNMENT SUBMITS MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE

TA251730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Alignment has submitted to the Knesset a motion of no-confidence in the government for its handling of the evacuation of the Sinai. The Knesset will vote on the motion tomorrow, 26 January. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Tzvi Yisra'eli, reports that the Alignment decided to submit a motion of no-confidence after it realized that the coalition does not have a majority in the Knesset.

With the vote of the opposition, the Knesset plenum adopted a draft decision summing up the debate on the evacuation of the Sinai, stating that the Knesset will enact a law to arrange the pullback by 26 April 1982. The law will determine fair compensation to the evacuees and will particularly encourage those choosing to resettle elsewhere. The law is scheduled to replace all the compensation agreements reached to date. The Knesset's decision further states that the way the government has been handling the pullback is scandalous and has inflicted a great deal of pain on the settlers and has caused serious damage to the national economy. The decision goes on to say that the Knesset denounces anyone trying to make unjust profits from the obligation to evacuate the Sinai and it also denounces any incidents of violence and contempt toward the rule of law.

The decision was approved with a majority formed by the Alignment, Hadash, Shinuy and Telem and 40 Knesset members voted against it. In the wake of this vote, the head of the Alignment faction announced that the faction is urging a motion of no-confidence in the government.

Coalition Tries for Delay

TA251835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The coalition wants to convene the Knesset House Committee tomorrow to decide that the motion of no-confidence submitted by the Alignment against the government will be discussed only the day after tomorrow, 27 January, and not tomorrow as called for by the Knesset regulations. To this end the coalition intends to use a clause in the Knesset regulations that stipulates that the Knesset House Committee is authorized to change any decision of or clause in the Knesset regulations. Our correspondent Tzi Yisra'eli comments that this special clause is not used often.

The opposition decision says that the Knesset will pass a law which will arrange the Sinai evaculation, will determine a fair compensation and will especially encourage those who will choose to resettle. This law is supposed to replace all other compensation arrangements reached to date. The decision, adopted with the votes of the opposition -- the Alignment, Hadash, Shinuy and Telem -- further states that the Knesset denounces those who are trying to make unfair profits from the need to evacuate the Sinai. Our correspondent comments that this decision has a moral-public validity but is not binding on the government.

Acting coalition chairman Likud MK Roni Milo this evening expressed his anger about coalition members who were absent from the vote on the Yamit issue thus rendering possible the adoption of the opposition's stand. He was particularly furious about Likud MK Yosef Rom who left for the United States without informing his party and without taking care to offset his vote with an opposition Knesset member. There is much anger in the coalition also about Alignment faction chairman MK Moshe Shahal who did not prevent from voting Alignment faction member MK Mikha'el Bar-Zohar, despite a written agreement that Bar-Zohar would abstain from voting as long as Herut MK Mikha Reiser was absent. MK Milo says that the coalition will no longer agree to offset votes with the opposition and will not take speedy action to pass the Norwegian law.

In preparation for the vote on the motion of no-confidence this week the coalition will have to recall from abroad several coalition Knesset members including Yosef Rom and Hayim Druckman.

POST Report

TA260832 Jerusalem POST in English 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by the Knesset correspondent]

[Excerpt] The government coalition suffered a defeat in the Knesset yesterday when the plenum adopted an Alignment resolution voicing disapproval of the government's handling of compensation for Sinai evacuees.

Following up that victory, which was made possible by the absence abroad of eight coalition members, the opposition submitted a nonconfidence motion, which will be heard today or tomorrow.

The resolution, calling for the adoption of a law replacing the massive compensation agreement for the evacuees already approved by the government, was adopted by a vote of 45-40. It was supported by the Alignment, Shinuy, Telem, the Democratic Front and Hanan Porat (Tehiya).

A coalition draft resolution approving the government stand was defeated by a vote of 46-42, being supported by the coalition factions and Tehiya's Porat and Ge'ula Kohen (Porat voted for both resolutions).

Whether the opposition resolution is binding on the government was argued in the Knesset corridors after the vote. One view is that legally the government may ignore it; the other is that the government is now bound to pass a law, although it may draft it as it sees fit.

The Knesset frequently adopts resolutions at the close of a debate that calls on the government to take certain action.

Under the Knesset rules, the responsible minister, in such cases, is required to report to the speaker within six months, stating what he has done to implement the resolution.

Since the Sinai withdrawal is to take place in three months, the opposition resolution is unlikely to have much practical effect, though it undoubtedly is a blow to the government's prestige.

The government's defeat is likely to increase pressure within the coalition to enact the "Norwegian law," which would allow ministers to resign their Knesset seats in favour of rank-and-file members and thus ease the strain on the coalition's narrow majority. It is not known, however, what form the law would take, since the coalition partners cannot agree on it.

The Alignment's resolution was presented at the close of the debate, begun last week, on the situation in the Yamit area. It called for the adoption of a law replacing the government's wasteful expenditure of public funds with "fair compensation" for the Sinai evacuees. Other points in the resolution were:

-- The Knesset denounces every manifestation of violence and contempt for the rule of law, whether these stem from the intention of extorting excessive compensation or from that of halting the evacuation in Sinai, and calls on the government to act against violators of the law.

-- The government's handling of the evacuation of the region is a scandal that has caused suffering to the settlers and grave damage to the economy.

-- The law will give special encouragement to those evacuees who re-settle in Shalom approaches or in development areas.

The coalition resolution, which was voted down, stated that the Knesset, (1) supports the government's efforts to advance the peace with Egypt; and (2) takes note of the finance committee's efforts to reach a positive conclusion on compensation to the settlers of the Yamit region.

NABLUS MAYOR COMMENTS ON FRAYJ'S POSITION

TA260844 Jerusalem POST in English 26 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the acknowledged leader of the "rejectionist front" in the territories last night dismissed the call by Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj for the PLO to recognize Israel. He said it was "unhelpful" and called it Ilyas Frayj's separate peace.

Ash-Shak'ah, who was the unofficial chairman of the now defunct National Guidance Committee, told the Jerusalem POST there was no point in asking the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel "because all the major Israeli parties have already said that they will not have dealings with the PLO." He referred in particular to weekend statements by Labour Party leader Shim'on Peres who criticized his party colleague Yosef Sarid's willingness to meet PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat "if it would serve the cause of peace."

The Nabulus mayor, who charged that Frayj had succumbed to Israeli and American pressures, was reportedly joined by several other mayors formally associated with the committee but in a more muted fashion. Several other West Bank and east Jerusalem political figures preferred not to comment on Frayj's proposal.

In part, the tone for yesterday's rejection of Frayj's statement -- which has been privately endorsed by many people in the past -- was set by criticism of him, and of another statement by Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa, broadcast on Radio Damascus and the PLO Voice of Palestine which is based in Lebanon. Ash-Shawwa said the PLO is only "part of the Palestinians" and suggested that if Israel would recognize the Palestinian people, it would implicitly be recognizing the PLO.

Frayj stuck to his guns last night but emphasized that "I am not trying for a separate peace -- I am trying to alert the Palestinian leadership to the dangers that confront our people in the West Bank and Gaza."

Frayj charged his critics with "the cowardice of responsible people who refuse to speak out in a free manner when they know they are facing catastrophe." Their attitude, he said, only served the Israeli goal of "Judaizing the West Bank."

"I acknowledged the leadership of the PLO but as the mayor of Bethlehem I see what is happening on the ground and it is my national duty to sound a warning."

MOSHE ARENS INTERVIEWED ON U.S. RELATIONS

TA241659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Ambassador-Designate to the United States Moshe Arens interviewed on "direct line" telephone call-in program; moderated by Yitzhaq Golan -- live]

[Excerpts] [Arens] In general, I am a great believer in the fact that Israel and the United States -- albeit completely different in size, the Unites States being a superpower and Israel being nearly as large as Luxembourg but soon, I think, to be the size of Luxembourg -- have not only common values, such as a shared democratic tradition, but also a common interest. Incidently, in my opinion the two things are interlinked in a world that is ideologically polarized in an East-West division. It is common values that also create common interests. That is why, to my thinking, the occasional talk about a conflict of interests between Israel and the United States is a mistake. The interests are, in fact, identical, but as each one of us knows -- whether it be between friends, a husband and a wife, business partners or countries -- the fact that you have the same goals does not necessarily mean you agree with your partner on how to achieve these goals. The differences we had, I presume, we will also have in the future; these focus on ways to promote the joint interests. I believe we have a very solid and wide basis for good relations between Israel and the United States.

I think that anyone who views these relations from a historic viewpoint and, for a brief moment overlooks those quite poignant problems that have arisen in the last few weeks, will see that in terms of the scope of aid and support, it is impossible not to conclude that not only are relations today almost the same as between partners in a pact, but they are really on a constant upswing, and have been so for the past 33 years. A case in point is the U.S. veto in the United Nations only a few days ago. I remember how in 1948 the United States embargoed arms sales to Israel during the war of independence; and in the Eisenhower days, after the Sinai campaign, brutal pressure was applied on us to have us pull out of the Sinai and the Gaza district; even after the 6-day war there were difficult times, such as with the Rogers plan and the very hesitant supply of arms during the war of attrition. So I think there is no room for concern; it is worthwhile to make an effort to effect an even further improvement in them and a greater affinity and more understanding of our positions, and I intend to do so.

[Question] What you are saying is that Israel and the United States share strategic interests, but they still differ on how to obtain these. I would imagine that you would disagree that we have a common strategic goal with regard to the Arab countries. The U.S. strategic interest in that sense is not only dissimilar to ours, it actually contradicts our interests. Hence, in that sense we may be a liability rather than an asset to the United States.

[Answer] No, if you will pardon me, I do not accept this. Let us, perhaps, try to specify the U.S. interests in the area and see whether these do not synchronize with our own.

The United States is interested in a strong Israel, and this is certainly in our interest, too. The United States is interested in curbing Soviet penetration into the area, and this is certainly our interest as well. The United States wants peace in the area, or at least guarantee nonbelligerence. This is certainly in our interest, too. The United States wants to insure the flow of oil from this region to the West, and I say this is definitely our interest too. Imagine for a moment another world energy crisis, with the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf and the Arab countries to the Western world ceasing -- it is by all means in our interest to guarantee, as much as possible, a continuing oil flow. The United States wants to make sure the price of oil does not rise; and, yes, this is an Israeli interest, too. When you observe this entire package, and then ask yourself how to advance those interests, how to guarantee all this when at time a move that appears to be conducive to promoting one of those targets seems to conflict with the advancement of the other objective -- it is then that you find there are difference in perception. There are differences in views between us and the United States on the extent of risks that can be undertaken while promoting our interests, and this is nothing to be surprised about, since a large part of those risks are ours. Small wonder these risks appear different from Jerusalem than from Washington. I repeat, the interests are the same, but regarding the ways to achieve them there are often differences of opinion.

[Question] Let us take the interest of preventing Soviet expansionism. How do you reconcile this with the suspension of the memorandum of strategic understanding between Israel and the United States, which the United States does not seem to be interested in resuming?

[Answer] Once again you are comparing on the one hand an interest, and on the other a move. This is like trying to equate apples and pears. You could ask to what extent the abrogation or suspension -- and I understand that at this stage there is no talk about abrogation, but on suspension or freezing -- can be reconciled with the objective of curbing Soviet penetration into the area. I understand that there is no question as to whether or not this is really a U.S. or Israeli interest. Naturally it is.

I assume that if you ask Israelis, they will tell you that the suspension of the memorandum was not the right or most timely thing to do, and that this does not serve the interest of curbing the Soviets. The Americans used this suspension as an attempt to guarantee -- or, if you wish, as an attempt to teach us a lesson -- that positions should be coordinated and that, in the future, they do not want to be surprised. This might be an attempt to remind us that there are rules of the game that have to be obeyed here, and that they are allies and friends. I think this is precisely the best example of what I have been talking about. As far as we are concerned, this was not a wise step for promoting interests and the like; but as far as the United States is concerned, it believes this was a wise step.

The problem we are facing in terms of information, and sometimes we also differ over this with the administration, is -- I must add, to our regret -- that the administration usually pressures us to agree to make concessions. [sentence as heard] If we take the Camp David accords as the starting point, then it is to ask us to make further concessions in the autonomy negotiations, on the Golan Heights and who knows in what areas this might be tomorrow or the day after. Therefore, when I tell the United States we have already given up a lot, and that many persons -- myself included -- claim we gave up too much in the Camp David accords and the peace agreement and that is why we cannot today give up any more, I think my starting point is strong, and I believe also rather convincing.

As for the danger that Israel might become something like Taiwan and that we might reach a state of conflict of interests with the United States -- we have just talked about this and I tried to explain that in my opinion there is no conflict of interests between Israel and the United States; there is an identity of interests, but there are, and I am sure there will be in the future, differences regarding the ways to promote the interests. This has absolutely nothing to do with Taiwan.

[Question] Professor Arens, there has not been a denial of a report published in the MIDDLE EAST POLICY REVIEW that Ambassador Samuel Lewis outlined 10 additional steps Israel might take before the completion of the Sinai withdrawal. Do you think it is within the jurisdiction of an ambassador to warn his government of possible steps that could be taken by the country in which he is stationed?

[Answer] Look here we are talking about something that is speculative without knowing whether or not there was in fact such a document.

[Question] This was not denied.

[Answer] Well, I can certainly only be the last to confirm the existence of such a document, and even if it exists -- or existed -- it is not at all clear what it stemmed from, whether he was asked to submit a list of possible future measures or whether he had initiated it. At any rate, I would say that in the submission of such a list the ambassador does not appear to have exceeded his job. We know that the United States is angry that we have surprised it several times recently, so I think this only falls in line with that well-known methodical work done by the United States in trying to form a list of what surprises could still be coming. I do not see this as an extraordinary, exceptional move.

[Question] As for the very steps Lewis outlined, he mentioned, among other things, the possibility that following the passing of the Golan Heights Law, there will also be an Israeli law on Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. If the Cabinet actually reaches such a decision, would you want this to be coordinated with the United States, or should we again surprise it?

[Answer] I think one should not talk about the future steps or the way they should be undertaken. I think, and I will even venture to say that I hope, that one day we will actually apply Israeli law and jurisdiction in Judaea and Samaria.

[Question] But would you want this to be done in coordination with yourself as ambassador to Washington so that you would not be surprised and could hint to the State Department discreetly that this could be expected?

[Answer] You know, people usually do not like to be taken by surprise in such things. Perhaps they do like to be taken by surprise even in a pleasant matter, but on the whole, people do not like to be surprised. I assume that as ambassador I would not like to be surprised. Still, I can understand that under certain circumstances there is no choice but to surprise even an ambassador. This even happens to me.

[Question] Has a plan been worked out to patch up [shiqum] relations between Israel and the United States, which -- after the passing of the Golan Law -- have reached a nadir?

[Answer] In terms of improving relations, I would say that I do not have such a plan in my pocket, at least not at this moment, nor will I talk about rebuilding relations. If someone heard the statement made by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Ms Kirkpatrick, as reported on the Saturday television newsreel, they could not but gain the impression that there are still close relations between countries that regard each other as allies. Still, we want to improve relations and get closer. First of all, the desire exists on our part and I must add that I also gained the impression in meetings held here 2 weeks ago with the U.S. secretary of state, General Haig, that the United States for its part also wants this. We have already said that there are common interests. If there is a desire on both parts, I think there are good chances for success in this mission to improve relations.

[Question] Professor Arens, you will begin your duty in Washington close to the date of the total withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. What do you expect in the post-April era?

[Answer] You know there was a Jewish-American film producer who was famous for his pearls of wisdom, one of which was that it is very difficult to make predictions, particularly with regard to the future. None of us can predict the future, nor can I tell you what will happen. I think each of us knows that the period of the withdrawal in April will itself be difficult and painful for us.

[Question] Would you agree with the defense minister, who -- I would say -- returned from Egypt fully confident that the peace agreement with Egypt will be closely maintained and that we have nothing at all to worry about?

[Answer] I would not go all that far. We have already said it is difficult, nay impossible, to predict the future. Egypt is not Norway or the United States. We know there are elements causing instability in Egypt. We also know that if that group that assassinated President as-Sadat -- which comprises not only the four soldiers, but represents Egyptian Muslim fundamentalists, a movement with deep roots -- had gained further success beyond assassinating him, and had gained control of the country, that would have spelled the end of the peace process. We also know that such a possibility exists, and we must be aware of it and be prepared for it. So I am willing to accept Mubarak's declarations of his principles, but at the same time one should not overlook the more pessimistic possibilities which do exist.

[Question] Do you similarly foresee a possibility of U.S. pressures that will increase after the pullback, primarily in the area of autonomy and talks with the PLO on the negotiations over the future of the autonomy?

[Answer] At this stage it is difficult to say. We have no indications that the United States will demand or pressure us to incorporate the PLO. For instance, if you heard the remarks made by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations yesterday, her statements on the PLO were far from complimentary. She mentioned something President Reagan also noted on various occasions, namely that the PLO is an international terrorist organization and is not only dangerous to Israel, but a danger to the entire world.

Incidentally, Ms Kirkpatrick said yesterday that there is likewise no indication or proof that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians. So at this stage we cannot point to indications that the United States will pressure us to incorporate the PLO in the talks, nor will we do so.

[Question] But the statements made in Egypt are different. Both the president of Egypt and its foreign minister have said that the PLO should be made full partner to the negotiations?

[Answer] But you asked me about the United States. In Egypt the situation is different, and I suppose Mubarak's main motivation today is to firmly ground his rule. In order to do so he certainly takes into account the pressures applied to him from within and from the Arab world at large and somewhat bends to them. I think it is this inclination that finds manifestation in the kind of things said in Egypt with regard to the incorporation of the PLO in the talks.

[Question] Having published your articles against handing over the oilfields, uprooting the settlements and giving the airfields to Egypt, when you don the diplomat's toga in Washington, will you also present these views of yours in the U.S. media and to the local Jewish population?

[Answer] I think my views are no secret, and I voiced them and published them during the difficult period when the argument was underway over the Camp David accords and later over the peace agreement with Egypt. Meanwhile, these agreements were signed and ratified by a large Knesset majority. I occasionally recall -- as I have also done in the United States -- my own position on those agreements in order to emphasize the scope of the concessions we have already made as part of the Camp David accords -- although this does not always get enough headway. This is to explain that there is no logic or likelihood that we would accept demands for further concessions.

[Question] The question was whether as ambassador, too, you will give vent to your objection to any concessions, including the objections you had regarding the price we have paid?

[Answer] I have said that I will, in order to demonstrate and emphasize how great are the concessions we have already made.

[Question] In other words, one cannot expect Ambassador Arens to come out with a declaration on stopping the withdrawal, or other similar things?

[Answer] I think there would be no sense in making such declarations, nor will they be beneficial. Certainly not.

[Question] Having heard that we are on the eve of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Egypt and the Soviet Union, I want to ask you if this might not, after April, signal a return to the Geneva conference? Should the Soviet Union play a part in an arrangement in the Middle East?

[Answer] I do not know. Occasionally we have been hearing from Egypt that if we do not reach agreement through bilateral or tripartite talks, the need will arise to approach a wider forum -- which does not necessarily have to include the Soviets. One should remember that diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union are nothing extraordinary. After all, the United States also had diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

[Question] As one who at the time opposed the Camp David accords, do you not think it is currently necessary to insist on the demand that the date for the evacuation be postponed by at least 1 year until the heavy fog that everyone agrees exists clears up and we see clearly the road we are pursuing, since it is impossible to walk in the dark? Should not that postponement also constitute the first step in stopping the entire withdrawal? And is it not absolutely clear that Reagan is keeping still in order not to disrupt the completion of our withdrawal from the Sinai, but that immediately after it he will come out with a new plan, the Fahd plan, and will thus achieve all his goals: first, fulfill Saudi Arabia's desires and guarantee the oil supply; second, score an individual success in effecting peace in the region -- which is in vogue now and will increase his popularity; and third -- and this might be seen by Reagan as the most important -- cancel through these measures the achievements of his rival, Carter, since the Camp David accords were Carter successes?

[Answer] There are certainly many Israelis who would prefer the Sinai withdrawal to take longer and that we evacuate the Rafah approaches in only 5 or perhaps even 10 years. The fact nevertheless remains that we have signed the agreement which clearly and unambiguously stipulates that we have to evacuate the Rafah approaches no later than 3 years after the date they were signed. I assume such an undertaking to which Israel and all its citizens have agreed should be lived up to. The outcome of not doing so would be very serious.

As for the future policy of President Reagan and the entire U.S. administration, whether or not they would abandon the Camp David accords and turn to the Fahd plan after the complete withdrawal -- I must say that we have no signs to indicate this at this stage. On the contrary, President Reagan and the U.S. secretary of state have recently made some declarations to the effect that the United States is committed and will continue to remain committed to the Camp David accords, and only to them. Thus at this stage I would say we have no reason to believe things will be different.

[Question] The Egyptians themselves have claimed that on matters of autonomy they are dealing with something that is not directly their own affairs. Why is Israel trying by all means at its disposal to force Egypt to deal with something that is none of its business?

[Answer] This is not something one buys and is later free to discard. The peace treaty with Egypt is an undertaking we signed. It is directed not only toward one element, Egypt, but also toward the United States and even the entire world. Usually the common practice is that countries, as well as individuals, who pledge to do something must live up to that undertaking even if later some people regret it.

As for why we are forcing the Egyptians to try to reach an autonomy agreement, we are not forcing them although naturally efforts are being made to reach one. I think every one of us can understand that motivation: We are interested in binding the Egyptian -- and particularly the new ruler of Egypt, Mr Mubarak -- to a commitment and an agreement to which he will be signatory, so that he is not only bound to an agreement signed by his predecessor, As-Sadat, but that he himself will be linked to us through an agreement. It is not at all certain we will be able to achieve this before April, perhaps not even after April.

[Question] Do I detect support for Yitzhaq Rabin, who advocated a tripartite summit in which the three parties to the Camp David accords sign a renewed commitment to the agreement?

[Answer] No, I did not at all mention Yitzhaq Rabin or a tripartite meeting.

[Question] I did, however.

[Answer] I think there is room for the effort currently being made, to see whether or not it is possible to reach an agreement -- but not a summit. At the same time, it is difficult to be optimistic right now, and I doubt that a tripartite meeting would break the ice. If we cannot reach an agreement, this may well have to do with Mubarak's present situation in Egypt.

[Question] What do you think of MK Yosi Sarid's call for a meeting with 'Arafat? Would such a meeting not be considered contact with a foreign agent?

[Answer] I believe my view on this is well-known, yet I am prepared to repeat it. I oppose any such meeting, and I object to any call for such a meeting to take place. I think it is far from positive -- and I am even prepared to say that this is negative -- for an Israeli public figure, especially a Knesset member and a member of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, to say this. However, the body that should take sanctions against him or expel him from that committee is the Knesset Alignment faction. I cannot do that.

HAIG'S VISIT HAS LITTLE CHANCE OF SUCCEEDING

TA221209 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jan 82 p 14

[U.S. correspondent Gid'on Samet commentary: "Return to the Scene of the Crime"]

[Excerpts] This will not be the first visit by a senior-level U.S. personality that is doomed. After all, when a U.S. Cabinet member pulls himself up by the bootstraps in a bid to extract the peace process from its deadlock, this means that the situation is pretty bad. But it is difficult to recall a time prior to Mr Alexander Haig's two most recent sojourns, when Washington approached the region in such perplexity, without proposals for solution, and so late.

The question that accompanied the extraordinary move by such a cautious person as Alexander Haig was of course why is he undertaking the risk of a near-certain failure. However, there were some good explanations for the move by a man who once confessed that the phrase he most likes to use is: "Can it be done?"

The chief reason for this U.S. move, which stands such slim chances of success, is that in fact no alternative is possible, except admitting failure without having fully exhausted the current process. Just as it is not clear to the administration how to pull the autonomy cart out of the quagmire, it is similarly clear what the dangers involved in the alternative are: the danger of no action and of abandoning the cart, letting it sink in the mud. Washington has already learned what this means. Ever since last summer's bombing incident, it has had a nightmare -- further reinforced by the Golan law -- fearing that Israel would take twists and turns in the face of insoluble situations.

The administration naturally wants to effect some movement in the neglected issue which even President Reagan finally called this week "the most serious problem." But the knowledge that push toward an agreement will most probably be halted by the strong forces active on both sides prompts it to want to prolong the relative quiet for as many months as possible.

In addition to this famous reason, there lurks in the background of the belated U.S. awakening to the autonomy issue the realization that only a concerted, convincing effort today can justify future readiness by the administration to lend an ear to other initiatives. The intensity with which Washington's first flirtation with Riyadh was carried on has somewhat waned recently. After having supplied the AWACS, the United States has lowered the profile it granted the Saudis when it transpired that wooing the Fahd plan would only bring about negative results.

However, none of the reasons that caused the United States to pursue a Saudi orientation has disappeared. In time, they will resurface and Mr Haig is now emerging as the one who draws up his country's Middle East policy, preparing it for such a possibility -- unenthusiastic as he may be with it and with what it might lead to after April. The collapse of the current stage of the autonomy process, despite the U.S. secretary's orchestration, will legalize further attempts. If the United States cannot tell the outcome of this round, it must definitely be in an even greater fog with regard to the future. Mr Haig's trip to the unknown in fact carries a vague hint that an alibi is being prepared in advance: He will always be able to say he actually visited the scene of the crime -- that of the failure of the autonomy plan -- once or twice.

Together these make up a satisfactory reason for the secretary of state to venture on his second junket. Unlike the last time, this one will begin in Israel. What he will hear once again, even if a miracle occurs, will not necessarily guarantee progress on the Egyptian side. Thus next week might go down in history as yet another step in the death throes of an interesting idea, conceived by Mr Begin, and also the beginning of a new chapter, the outcome of which no one yet dares to prophesy. This is the overriding evaluation of things here even if, with Mr Haig's adamant recommendation, artificial respiration is prescribed to put off the bitter end.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT WARNS OF ARAB MOVES TOWARD USSR

TA251220 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Two Stinging Slaps in the Face"]

[Text] There is no longer any doubt that Egypt is anxious to imminently resume full diplomatic relations with Moscow as of yore -- not just a token, limited form -- and precisely on the vast scale that prevailed between Moscow and Cairo in the days of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. There is also no doubt that this will be coupled with a massive return of the Soviet "experts" expelled by As-Sadat.

Moreover, even feudal Saudi Arabia, which has until now feared the Soviet Union like death, is about to resume diplomatic relations with the USSR. Now it, too, is on the verge of following in the footsteps of Egypt and lending a hand to the Soviets in their desire to penetrate our region, not necessarily in order to promote the interests of the Western world....

By so doing, both the Egyptians and the Saudis opted for the opposite trend we had chosen at the time, turning away from the outstretched Chinese hand and the Soviet invitation to participate in the Olympic games for fear that this would "anger" Washington. The Arabs have thrown all these doubts into the garbage can.

Furthermore, they are doing this at a time when the United States has put at their disposal all its arsenals and the channels of its political influence while severely restraining Israel -- all for the sake of "satisfying" their newly-acquired Arab "clients" and attracting them to the U.S. camp in its fight against the Soviet Union.

This is what the Egyptians and the Saudis have said: "As far as we are concerned, it is not foreign interests -- be they even the interests of our friends the Americans -- that have ever counted or will ever count; it is only our own interests that are important." Receiving everything from the United States, they simultaneously approached America's arch rival -- the Soviet Union!

This is where the Israeli theory -- contending that neither the Egyptians nor the Saudis need U.S. arms to fight against the Soviet Union (because they have no intention of fighting against it), but only to fight against us -- rings so true.

Indeed, this shocking development constitutes a stinging slap in the face for the entire Reagan policy in our region; his imagined "partners" fled even before he managed to embrace them. But at the same time this is also a slap in our face for having gone so far out of our way to accept all the U.S. demands in the sphere of the full withdrawal from Egypt, while at the same time accepting the arming of Saudi Arabia. In so doing we have been left miserable and hmuiliated on the fringes.

Radio Commentary

TA251247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Report by analyst Arye Haskel]

[Text] Interviewed by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, President Mubarak said it was possible that Cairo and Moscow may reestablish relations, but he claimed that he had not yet given his attention to this matter. At the same time, however, the West German news agency reported that the resumption of full diplomatic ties was imminent.

Relations have been at a very low level since the late President as-Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador last September together with six of his diplomats, accusing them of helping in the subversion of his regime. Yesterday Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced that Egypt had asked the Soviet Union to send 66 industrial experts to work in major factories in Egypt.

Predictably, there is no official reaction to all of this here in Jerusalem. But clearly these developments are being closely followed to see what lies behind them. As one informed source put it, we're not really surprised; there is a new president in Egypt and he has a new style.

The move toward Moscow is being seen as parallel to Mubarak's declared desire to improve relations with the Arab world. However, the question is what price is he demanding. The Arab states have made clear that their asking price for readmitting Egypt into their fold would be at the expense of Israel. Would the Soviet price be at the expense of the close ties being established between Cairo and Washington?

In this connection it is interesting to note what Egyptian opposition leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din told an Abu Dhabi newspaper. He claimed that Mubarak had promised to pursue a nonaligned policy and to keep out of superpower entanglement.

PERES REJECTS SUGGESTION TO MEET 'ARAFAT

TA242021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has disclosed that it was suggested to him on a few occasions that he meet PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat but that he refused to do so. The last time was when it was suggested by Senegalese President Leopold Senghor. Peres explained that it is useless to meet with the head of an organization that aspires to liquidate Israel. According to him the political choice is between negotiations with Jordan and negotiations with the PLO and that if Jordan is chosen the PLO should be rejected. The Labor Party chairman said this at a teachers rally in Haifa.

MAPAM MK URGES POLICY ON TALKS WITH PLO

TA231522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Jan 82

[TExt] Mapam Knesset member Muhammad Watad demands that the Alignment Knesset faction discuss, in its next session, the statements of PLO representative in Europe 'Isam as-Sartawi. Watad says the Alignment should postulate a practical policy regarding the possibility of negotiations with PLO representatives. He told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that it is important to put Sartawi's porposal to a practical test since, in his view, the PLO will initiate a dialogue with Washington immediately after the withdrawal from Sinai is concluded.

ALIGNMENT MK SARID SAID READY TO MEET 'ARAFAT

TA221117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Alignment MK Yosi Sarid has expressed willingness to meet with Yasir 'Arafat if the goal of the meeting is to prepare the ground and hearts for mutual recognition of the right to self-determination of both peoples. However, in a talk with our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami MK Sarid said that he doubts whether such a meeting would be possible in the near future. The fact is, Sarid says, that 'Isam as-Sartawi, the PLO's representative of the Israeli peace camp, has been pushed into a corner by the PLO leadership. The PLO leadership does not encourage the moderates in the PLO ranks and in Israel too; moderates do not enjoy support.

ALGERIA

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER VISITS ALGIERS

LD242320 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, on a visit to Algiers since Friday, declared during a visit to APS headquarters where he met with newsmen that the ANC has decided to step up its armed struggle against the forces of the racist regime in Pretoria. He also denounced the efforts of the five states in the EEC to hinder the OAU and the nonaligned countries in solving the Namibian issues.

Tambo noted that the situation in the Western Sahara resembles the situation in South Africa. He noted that the weapons of the racist Pretoria regime are being used by the forces of the Rabat regime against the Saharan people. He described the Moroccan occupation of Saharan territory as historical contradiction. He expressed the hope that the Saharan issue will be solved in the near future.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI REPORTS ARRESTS AMONG SUDAN WOMEN'S UNION

NC230820 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Reports arriving in Beirut from the Sudanese capital yesterday said that authorities of (?agent) Numayri launched a campaign of arrests in the last few days against members of the Sudanese Women's Federation for their effective participation in the uprising being witnessed in Sudan against the Numayri regime's terrorist policy.

Reports say that among those detained are Fatimah Ahmad Ibrahim, chairman of the Sudanese Women's Federation; Al-Khansa 'Umar, member of the Sudanese Women's Federation executive body; and Ni'mat Malik, member of the Sudanese Women's Federation Executive Council. The reports spoke of the bad conditions the patriot detainees are suffering. These reports stressed the detainees are placed in solitary dungeons, they are deprived of medicine and medical services and their health conditions have deteriorated seriously. Sources of [words indistinct] expressed their concern and fear about the health of struggler Fatimah Ibrahim who is suffering from several diseases that need constant care.

ANTI-NUMAYRI SEMINAR HELD IN BEIRUT 23 JAN

NC240707 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] A seminar was held in western Beirut yesterday in solidarity with the uprising of the Arab people in Sudan against the regime of [word indistinct] Numayri. The seminar was attended by some of the leaders of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian resistance and officials of some parties and Arab and student organizations. Addresses were delivered at the seminar affirming support for the uprising of the Sudanese masses.

LIBYAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMITTEE TALKS BEGIN

LD241840 Tripoli JANA in English 1831 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jan (JANA) -- Talks of the joint Libyan Arab-Cuban economic and social cooperation committee commenced this morning in Tripoli at the headquarters of the People's Bureau for External Liaison.

The talks were attended on the Libyan side by the General People's Committee secretary for housing and several experts from various secretariats. The Cuban side included the minister of economic cooperation and several experts and technicians.

During the meeting, the committee agreed on setting up several subcommittees to study methods of bolstering cooperation and follow up the progress of the implementation of agreements already signed between both countries.

BRIEFS

CUBAN MINISTER -- Tripoli, 17 Jan (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Cuban minister of construction and building left Tripoli yesterday after a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he held talks on ways to promote bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0922 GMT 17 Jan 82 LD]

GDR COOPERATION -- Tripoli, 19 Jan (JANA) -- A cooperation agreement has been signed this morning between the Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic. The cooperation includes, technical expertise, arranging training sessions for youth in the field of sports. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 19 Jan 82 LD]

MAURITANIA

COMMENTARY DEPLORES U.S. VETO OF ISRAEL SANCTIONS

AB221846 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] International public opinion perhaps understands better, again today, the right meaning to be read into the U.S. peace policy in the Middle East.

The assumption is that assistance must be given to Israel, the objective ally of the United States, in its policy of gradual occupation of Arab lands. The goal is to constantly eliminate every possibility of arriving at just and durable peace. It is only in this context that one can class the American veto against the measures and sanctions recommended by the United Nations against the Tel Aviv regime following its arbitrary occupation of Syrian Golan territory. The veto of the U.S. administration, while flouting the rules of international law as well as the condemnations and denouncements of the totality of peace, freedom and justice loving peoples, constitutes a means of taking punitive actions against the entire Arab world by taking it upon itself to wage war against Palestine, Syria and Lebanon. In the face of such a situation of extreme gravity for international peace and security, Mauritania cannot but strongly condemn U.S.Government policy especially in the Middle East. Moreover, our country considers its duty is to sensitize African and world opinion about the inconsistency of American policy in the Middle East and about the need for all countries militating for the advent of peace by right in the Middle East to condemn the White House's veto which, in fact, is significant of the U.S. Government's unlimited blessings of which the Zionist state can take advantage.

Mauritania takes the opportunity to reiterate its sincere attachment to the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere in the Middle East on the basis of the recognition of the historic and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as well as Israel's duty to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of all the states in the region.

Mauritania, our country, considers, moreover, that precisely in view of the U.S. Government's political and moral responsibility in the conduct of the world affairs, it must bring its actions in the Middle East in line with the search for a veritable peace, as is being done at the level of the international bodies and the totality of countries striving for the advent of a peaceful and just world.

Our country, therefore, wishes to see the U.S. administration return to reason and adopt a policy which at the same time preserves its image throughout the world and guarantees its international credibility.

MAURITANIAN-FRENCH COOPERATION TALKS END 23 JAN

LD232150 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Summary] The French-Mauritanian greater joint commission for cooperation ended its meetings today. The closing ceremony was devoted to the signing of a joint statement and speeches by the two delegation heads..

Maj Ahmed Ould Mennaya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, said in his speech that "the work of the commission was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and frankness. Our mutual desire made it possible to overcome the negative aspects and to reach positive results which strengthened cooperation between our two countries on new and strong foundations. The final statement will cite our cooperation in basic fields such as investment and scientific research."

Meanwhile, French Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, just left Nouakchott to return home. At the airport, he said he was happy about the frank atmosphere in which the work of the French-Mauritanian joint commission for cooperation was conducted. He also hailed cooperation between the two countries and its future prospects.

LIBYA PRESENTS GIFT OF 2,000 TONS OF WHEAT

AB191625 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah presented Mauritania with a gift of 2,000 tons of wheat. The arrival of the ship carrying this cereal was announced by the representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in Nouakchott to Capt (Moualay Moulayati), commissioner in charge of food aid. This gift follows the official visit of the commissioner in charge of food to Libya last year. It must be recalled that Libya last year offered (?4,000) tons of wheat to Mauritania.

MOROCCO

PAPER EXAMINES LIBYA-ALGERIA UNITY PLAN

LD251340 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0930 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Rabat, 25 Jan (MAP) -- AL MITHAK AL WATANI of Morocco, organ of the National Assembly of Independents, regarding the newunionist plan announced by Al-Qadhdhafi between Libya and Algeria says the Libyan leader's notion is not restricted to Arab unity. He previously announced the so-called "Jamahiri unity" with Chad and an overseas unity plan with Malta.

The paper underlined the aborted plan with Egypt, Sudan and Syria. The paper says what concerns us about the story of the Libyan-Algerian unity plan is the public announcement of it at this moment, particularly in view of the role previously played by Libya in the Arab-Algerian dispute. We also mean the circumstances chosen by the Algerian information media to escalate campaigns against Morocco and also the circumstances chosen by the mercenaries to launch new attacks against our country.

AL MITHAK AL WATANI concludes by wondering if the new Libyan-Algerian concord will mean that Libya and Algeria will once again return to an alliance against Morocco and its unity and whether this means that Libya is retracting the pledge made at the Nairobi conference to support Morocco's efforts to establish peace in northwest Africa.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI REPORTEDLY FOILED MILITARY COUP ATTEMPT

NC261252 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut said President Numayri and a number of his aides have foiled a coup attempt by a number of officers who called themselves the Sudanese Unionist officers.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES VICE PRESIDENT KHALIL

JN251724 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri today issued a presidential decree relieving Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil from his post as vice president, defense minister and commander in chief of the people's armed forces. President Numayri will assume the posts of defense minister and commander in chief of the people's armed forces.

President Numayri sent a message to Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, praising his work during his term in office.

NUMAYRI NOMINATES SSU PRESIDENCY SECRETARY

JN251902 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jan (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of Sudan Socialist Union (SSU), issued a decree nominating 'Awad Muhammad Malik as secretary of SSU's presidency.

GHANA

RADIO SAYS REAGAN, OTHERS PLANNED INVASION

AB251715 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] An alleged plot by the United States, Britain, France, Nigeria, Togo and Cameroon to invade Ghana and reinstate ex-President Limann has been exposed. According to reports, immediately the news of the overthrow of the Limann administration reached the United States, President Reagan, who has not been happy with the pro-Libyan government of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, sent an envoy, one M.K.O. Abiola, to sell the invasion idea to the Nigerian Government. The envoy returned to inform the U.S. Government that military and financial aid will be needed and President Reagan agreed to provide planes, a crew of TV staff and mercenaries.

The United States then sent messages to all its naval and air officers on leave to resume duty. The report adds that since the 5th of this month military maneuvers have been going on in Calabar, Port Harcourt and Lagos in preparation for the invasion, with an assurance of military support being received by President Shagari from President Eyadema of Togo and President Ahidjo of Cameroon.

On its part, the Nigerian Government has asked its media to start invasion on the propaganda level. The report says the Nigerian Government is fully prepared and the whistle can be blown any moment from now. The only fear being entertained by President Shagari is the constitutional provision which prevents him from declaring a state of war between Nigeria and another country, except with the sanction of resolution of both houses of Parliament.

The planned invasion was leaked out of Britain because the British Government had already sent down about 1,000 SAS soldiers as part of its own contribution towards the reinstatement of ex-President Limann. These soldiers, according to the Zimbabwean HERALD, were being accommodated in the Ghana High Commission in Nigeria, but have now been moved to Bonny Camp, Victoria Island, hence the outright denial by the Nigerian foreign minister, Dr Ishaya Audu, that Nigeria was planning an attack on Ghana. This official denial was made in Lagos on the 13th of this month during President Ahidjo's visit.

Meanwhile, Britain and America have denied that they are involved in the plot to destabilize Ghana. (?In certain) statements issued in Accra this afternoon, the British High Commission described the report as entirely without foundation and the Embassy of the United States said the allegation is totally irresponsible and without foundation.

GUIDELINES PUBLISHED FOR DEFENSE COMMITTEES

AB252151 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Details of guidelines for the formation of people's defense committees have been published in Accra. The relations between these committees and existing structures such as the trade unions, district councils, and village and town development committees have also been defined.

Generally, the committees aim at totally involving the people in government and bringing about a new type of democracy. It is therefore necessary to have representative bodies made up with small coherent units based in localities or workplaces where the people can hear news, discuss issues and see to their implementation.

The units are to be seen as organizing centers for the revolution and an important channel through which the ordinary citizens will feel a sense of real practical and popular participation. Through the defense committees also, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] will be able to feel the pulse of the people and be better able to realize the aspirations, hopes and needs in its programs.

On their relations to other bodies, it has been explained that while the defense committees have not come to replace such bodies as the trade unions and district councils, they would be watchdogs of the national interest and would be expected to maintain a check on the activities of the existing bodies. In factories and other workplaces where there are unions and administrative structures, for example, the defense committees are expected to sit on top of the juncture of the two organs to check their activities. Defense committees, which are made up of workers, are to work closely with the unions to promote the national interest and to check corruption, waste, mismanagement and misuse of seized property.

According to the guidelines, workers should be put in charge of their committees to ensure that management doe snot hijack them to [words indistinct] workers and to safeguard their own interest. No member of management is therefore to be allowed to join defense committees in workplaces, instead membership of these committees should be opened to workers, small farmers and fishermen and middle-level personnel.

Persons to be excluded from the defense committees include absentee landlords, transport owners and the chiefs.

The guidelines advise the village and town defense committees to aim at replacing as soon as possible the village and entire development associations.

SECRETARY TELLS MEDIA 'TO CEASE TO BE NEUTRAL'

AB251921 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for information, Mr Attoh Austin, has directed that from now on the mass media should cease to be neutral. This is because the PNDC is building a people's government and the media should aim at strengthening the ideological education of the people. He said the media should now be the people's media.

Mr Attoh Austin was speaking at his first meeting with workers and heads of departments and corporations under his ministry in Accra today. He said the old system has failed to work and it must be restructured. In view of this, he asked all individual groups to submit concrete suggestions on how to restructure organizations under the ministry to him by the end of next week.

The PNDC secretary described the function of the media as a battle for the minds and the consciousness of the people. This involves redirecting the people to unite and produce their needs for their own enjoyment. He said the media will have to shape and give character to the revolution so that Ghanaians can know exactly the direction of the revoltuion. He added that the revolution is for the exploited and the exploiters will be eliminated once and for all.

TRANSPORT SECRETARY URGES REVOLUTIONARY SOLUTIONS

AB251357 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Alha'ji Idrissu Mahamah, observed today that Ghana is passing through revolutionary times and revolutionary solutions are needed to solve the problems.

Addressing heads of departments, corporations, statutory boards and chairmen of defense committees under his ministry, he said patriotism and dedication to the country should be the aim of all Ghanaians. They should be prepared at all times to make such sacrifices that would be necessary to make the country a better place for all.

Ghanaians should think of what they can do for their country and not what their country can do for them, he declared. Alhadji Idrissu Mahamah warned that he would hold management responsible for any lapses in their organizations. There must be no excuses like lact of inputs, which had hitherto been given by management. Instead they should work with the little available and be prepared to improvise where necessary to keep their organizations running. He said, for the revolution to succeed, all organizations under his ministry should redouble their efforts. He pointed out that without their collective efforts, people cannot travel from one place to another and cocoa, Ghana's lifeblood, will continue to be locked up in the hinterland.

Alhadji Idrissu Mahamah urged management to set leadership by example. They have to show their juniors by example such qualities as punctuality, discipline, honesty, loyalty and live above reproach. It is only in this way that they can gain the confidence and respect of their subordinates.

On workers' defense committees, he said management should not regard them as threats to their powers but as an aid in carrying out their functions efficiently. On the other hand, the committees should not see themselves as seeking workers' rights only without corresponding responsibilities. Alhadji Idrissu Mahamah therefore called on management to open lines of communication with their workers to inform them of management actions at all times. This he said would create confidence on all sides and provide the right conditions for increased productivity.

ANGOLA

VICE MINISTER MARKS AIR FORCE ANNIVERSARY

AB221728 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1910 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 21 Jan (ANGOP) -- The people of Angola today celebrated the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the People's Air Force of Angola and Antiaircraft Defense (FAPA/DAA), at a time when RSA troops are occupying a substantial part of their territory.

In fact, it was exactly 6 years ago that Agostinho Neto, first president of the People's Republic of Angola and founder of the MPLA-Labor Party, during the ceremony of the presentation of the first units of the Angolan Air Force, said that with the establishment of the FAPA/DAA, the army would have in its hands an additional instrument for the constant defense of the people against the air threats from the enemies of the Angola revolution. Since then, the Angolan Air Force has acquired modern equipment capable of shooting down any type of aircraft illegally violating Angolan airspace.

This task becomes difficult when one has to start from scratch, Col Antonio Franca Ndalu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, vice minister of defense and commanding general of the FAPA/DAA, said today at the main ceremonies held in Menongue (Kuando-Kubango) to mark the event on the national level. Antonio Franca Ndalu recalled that, in this sector, the MPLA had begun without experience, without cadres and without resources, for the country was just emerging from two destructive national liberation wars. We inherited practically nothing from the colonial days -- neither planes nor antiaircraft equipment nor pilots, not even mechanics. We have come up from nothing, he said.

Yet, he added, despite the difficulties, FAPA/DAA already participates in the defense of the fatherland. The situation improved with a few combat, carrier and training craft and now there are also pilots trained in our own country.

FAPA/DAA has become a fortress of the socialist revolution in Angola. We should not, however, be contented with the present situation because we still have a long way to go, Ndalu said.

Emphasizing the assistance from the Soviets and the Cubans in the training of Angolan soldiers, the MPLA-Labor Party leader further affirmed that the present aggressiveness by the imperialists, headed by the United States, against Angola and the countries with a revolutionary option, is aimed at impeding the true independence of the people of Namibia and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa from colonialism and apartheid. To conclude his speech, he exhorted the Angolan Armed Forces and the population to unite in the face of the attempt by the Pretoria racists and their main tool, UNITA, to implant a buffer state in the south of Angola to weaken SWAPO's struggle for independence.

Among those in Menongue were Lieutenant Colonel Orlog, vice minister of defense and commander of the People's Navy of Angola (MGPA); Zacarias Pinto, provincial coordinator of the party and provincial commissioner of Kuando-Kubango; Francisco Tuta, provincial commissioner of Cabinda; and all the members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

ENVOY CONDEMNS U.S. POSITION ON CUBANS

AB250916 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1425 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Jan (ANGOP) -- The ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to France, Luis de Almeida, condemned the U.S. administration's assertion that the international support Cuba gives to the People's Republic of Angola would hinder the normalization of relations between the two countries.

In an interview granted at La Croix, the Angolan diplomat said that the United States imposes political conditions on us. Angola is a sovereign state and will not tolerate dictation.

Ambassador Luis de Ameida also said the United States wants to maintain with African countries colonial relations such as the type established and still maintained in Latin America. He added that this position shows that the United States does not seek to understand and ignores Africa's realities as well as the continent's political situation.

The Angolan ambassador to France condemned racist South Africa's aggression against Angola, which is a threat to world peace. We will make every effort to expel the aggressor from our territory, he said, stressing that the problem of Namibia, illegally occupied by racist South African troops, requires an urgent solution.

The Angolan diplomat denounced the attempt by Western countries and South Africa to jeopardize the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the countries of the socialist community. We can never hide that we maintain excellent relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, Luis de Almeida declared. This only concerns the Angolan people who are guided by their own interests.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS 7-DAY VISIT

AB201925 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1815 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Col Repin, member of the military council and head of the political directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces of the Leningrad area, left the Angolan capital today to return to the Soviet Union after a 7-day visit to Angola.

Col Repin said, upon his departure, that during his stay he established contacts with Angolan military authorities and visited some military units. It will be recalled that the Soviet military delegation was received by Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and visited Huambo Province (in central Angola).

The delegation was seen off by Major Bornito de Sousa, deputy head of the national political office of the Angolan Armed Forces and the director of the national political office of the people's navy, among other Angolan officials.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

AB201737 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1620 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jan (ANGOP) -- Margot Honecker, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity party of Germany (SED) and GDR education minister, said today in Luanda that her country strongly condemns RSA aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The GDR education minister and wife of the GDR head of state, Erich Honecker, began a 3-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola on Tuesday. She will discuss with Angolan officials questions such as the strengthening of relations between the two governments in the field of education. She is leading a high-level delegation from the Education Ministry.

At the 4 February International Airport, Margot Honecker said she is aware of Angola's struggle and added that nothing is better than being on the spot and seeing for oneself. In education, she said, there is close cooperation, strengthened by the friendship treaty signed in Berlin during the visit of the Angolan head of state on 14 October 1981. In this connection, a polytechnic named after Dr Agostinho Neto was inaugurated in Berlin where 634 Angolan students are now pursuing their studies in 23 classes.

In Luanda, the delegation from the GDR Education Ministry was received by Education Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira and by the vice minister of education for intermediate and higher education and for elementary education, respectively Artur Pestana and Joaquim Matias. Also present were the GDR ambassador to Angola, Johannes Schoeche, and members of the teaching corps as well as the youth brigades of the Free German Youth (FDJ), among others.

At the official residence, GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker was received by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

At this meeting, international issues were discussed as well as relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR. During the talks, the Angolan foreign affairs minister said the meeting held in Berlin between the two heads of state last October was quite fruitful.

Official Talks Begin

AB201945 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1755 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jan (ANGOP) -- Today (Wednesday), at the Education Ministry in Luanda, official talks began between the GDR and Angolan delegations headed respectively by Margot Honecker and Augusto Lopes Teixeira, ministers of education of the two countries.

The talks will focus on cooperation between the two countries in education and on exchange of information on the system of education and educational development in the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Meanwhile, before the talks began, Margot Honecker went to the People's Palace where she laid a wreath on the tomb of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Paulo Jorge, Angolan foreign affairs minister and member of the Central Committee, and Lopes Teixeira, minister of education, were present at the ceremony.

The Angolan delegation to the talks which began this morning also included the vice minister for intermediate and higher education, Artur Pestana; the vice minister for elementary education, Joaquim Matias; the director of international exchange of the Education Ministry, Teodoro Quarta; and the director of pedagogic research, Domingos Petterson.

Attending the talks on the GDR side are Gerhadl and Bodo Roensh, directors general of the Education Ministry, and Professor Piebich, vice rector of the advanced teachers college.

Boarding School Visit

AB201955 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1820 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jan (ANGOP) -- This morning, Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, accompanied by Augusto Lopes Teixeira, Angolan education minister, visited the 1 June boarding school, 14 kms from Luanda.

Margot Honecker presented various teaching materials to the school which is coed with 720 students (220 boarders and 500 day students). There are 15 teachers in this educational establishment and the age of the pupils range from 5 to 14 years. The school goes up to fourth grade.

Dos Santos Reception

AB221114 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1015 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (ANGOP) -- The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, this morning received in audience Margot Honecker, GDR education minister and member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party [SED]. Angolan Education Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira also participated.

Margot Honecker, who has been in Angola since last Tuesday on an official visit, this morning will visit the museum of the Angolan Armed Forces and is expected to leave Angola today after signing a protocol of cooperation with her Angolan counterpart.

Teixeira 'Pleased' With Talks

AB222041 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (ANGOP) -- The education talks between the delegations of the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR will end Friday in Luanda with the signing of a protocol agreement defining new and better forms of cooperation between the two countries education.

Angolan Education Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira, who headed the Angolan delegation at the talks, expressed his satisfaction with the results of the visit by GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker, which, he added, made it possible to evaluate all aspects of existing cooperation in education.

Margot Honecker, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR minister of education, said in reply that she was satisfied with the socioeconomic progress of the people.

The GDR delegation, which has been in Angola since Tuesday, was received this morning by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and visited the armed forces museum. Also in the morning, Margot Honecker and the members of her delegation were received in audience by Ambro Sio Lukoki, secretary for ideology of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 JAN

AB211238 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1125 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 21 Jan (ANGOP) -- A GDR delegation led by Horst Michlick, commercial attache at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, arrived in Luanda on Wednesday to participate in the third session of the subcommittee on foreign trade, finance and sending of specialists of the Angola-GDR joint commission.

The German delegation, which will stay in Angola for about 2 days, will study with Angolan authorities the protocol for this third session and the annual protocol for the supply of goods for this year.

The Angolan and German delegations also will study development of the accords defined by the second session of this subcommittee and will make proposals on ways and means to develop desired cooperation in external trade, finance and sending of specialists.

The visitors were received at the 4 February International Airport by Luvumbo Sebastiao, national director for trade policy at the Foreign Trade Ministry, and officials of the GDR Embassy in Angola.

YUGOSLAVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AB251205 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1056 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 25 Jan (ANGOP) -- Josip Vrhovec, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived Sunday in the Angolan capital for a visit of a few days at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge.

It is generally believed in Luanda that the foreign minister will discuss bilateral relations between the two nonaligned countries as well as the international situation, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

Josip Vrhovec's visit is to be viewed within the framework of strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity between the people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Angola.

RSA BLAMED FOR REFUGEES' HEALTH PROBLEMS

AB221331 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0908 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Benguela, 21 Jan (ANGOP) -- Mendes de Carvalho, Angolan health minister, said in Benguela today that the health situation of displaced persons is extremely complex and difficult because of inadequate international aid.

In a statement to ANGOP during his visit in Benguela Province to study the health situation of the population in the region, Mendes de Carvalho added that the People's Republic of Angola has had virtually no aid in coping with the refugee problem, which has resulted mainly from the war launched by the racist regime of South Africa.

During his visit in Benguela Province, the Angolan health minister will visit the FRG Red Cross hospital ship Flora, now in the port of Lobito, which is carrying about 400 tons of corn from Mozambique for the victims of Pretoria's aggression against Angola. The ship has sophisticated surgical equipment for general surgery, orthopedic and gynecology units, a laboratory, x-ray equipment and a 12-bed sickroom.

The health minister is accompanied by David Fragoso, secretary general of the Angolan Red Cross, and high officials from his ministry.

MADAGASCAR

PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT UNCOVERED

LD251214 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Military officers and priests have been arrested in Antananarivo after the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Malagasy Government.

A priest who is a member of the ruling Supreme Revolutionary Council, Fr Richard Andriamanjato, told his congregation yesterday that the plot had been discovered in the past few days. Mercenaries would have been involved and the plot foresaw the shooting of President Didier Ratsiraka and several of his colleagues. Fr Andriamanjato said mercenaries would have spread out over the country to contact Malagasy nationals. According to him, four warships were seen off the northeast coast of Madagascar and Malagasy Air Force MiG fighters forced them to leave. He did not say when this happened nor what nationality the ships were.

Madagascar is suffering a severe economic crisis with many essential goods and medicines in short supply. Recent floods have made 22,000 people homeless in Antananarivo.

AFP Account

AB251618 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 25 Jan (AFP) -- Malagasy authorities announced on Monday that they foiled a plot against state security prepared by mercenaries from South Africa with the support of local elements and have arrested the leading suspects.

An official communique from the revolutionary power, broadcast on national radio, indicates that at the end of 1981 the authorities had in their possession plans of a plot similar to the abortive coup against the Seychelles. Necessary measures have been taken and the leading suspects have been arrested, the communique stressed. They will be handed over to the courts as the investigation progresses.

Observers note the deliberately laconic nature of the communique, disclosing the existence of a new plot against the socialist-progressive regime of President Didier Ratsiraka. They note particularly the absence of any indication on the identity and number of persons arrested in connection with the plot.

According to different unofficial sources, it might concern a senior military officer, a top civil servant and a pastor.

Finally, it is noted by authoritative circles that this is not the first plot foiled by Malagasy authorities since President Ratsiraka came to power in 1975. In 1977, in circumstances also quite obscure, some senior military officers were arrested and imprisoned. They should have been brought before a military tribunal more than 4 years ago, but no date has ever been set for their trial.

MOZAMBIQUE

SWAPO'S NUJOMA EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF VISIT

EA211310 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma will brief President Samora Machel on the developments and progress of the armed struggle in Namibia.

The Namibian nationalist leader, who arrived in Maputo yesterday, said he will exchange impressions with the Mozambique head of state on diplomatic movements for a solution to the Namibian question. President Sam Nujoma said he will use the opportunity while in Maputo to thank the Mozambique Government and people for the material, political and diplomatic assistance rendered for the Namibian cause.

Elsewhere in his statement to journalists, Nujoma once again accused the Western countries of delaying the independence of his country in an attempt to give South Africa time to impose an internal solution based on the Bantustan system.

Recalling that the SWAPO Central Committee has declared 1982 the year of total emancipation, independence and freedom for Namibia, he pointed out that these objectives will be achieved regardless of the wish of the colonialist, imperialist and fascist forces.

Underlining some of the tasks for the current year, Sam Nujoma said that apart from increasing diplomatic actions to isolate internationally the Pretoria regime, SWAPO is going to intensify the armed struggle with a view to expelling the South African colonialists from Namibia.

President Nujoma described his visit to Mozambique as one he is making to the frontline states and to Kenya and Nigeria with the object of exchanging impressions on the recent Western proposals for the territory. He has already visited Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania.

Comments on Talks With Machel

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[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said last night that yesterday he briefed President Samora Machel on political and military developments in Namibia. Sam Nujoma arrived in Maputo on Wednesday on a visit as part of the regular consultations with the frontline states, including Kenya and Nigeria. Addressing journalists, he said his talks with President Samora Machel were fruitful. He said President Samora Machel had reaffirmed Mozamique's material, political and diplomatic support for the Namibian people.

The SWAPO president said the Namibian problem is solely a question of decolonization. While the country continues to be occupied by the enemy, the Namibian people have no alternative but to pursue the armed struggle for national liberation. He said Namibians do not necessarily depend on the Western contact group or on other foreign forces. The liberation of Namibia is the responsibility of the people of the country, said Sam Nujoma. Nevertheless, Sam Nujoma added, his organization appreciates the support given to it by the international community, the frontline states, the OAU, socialist countries, nonaligned countries and the specialized UN organizations who give humanitarian assistance to the Namibian people. He said Namibians will continue to cooperate with the UN secretary general to facilitate the implementation of Resolution 435 but while insisting on a negotiated agreement. SWAPO will continue to intensify the armed struggle by attacking the Boers wherever they may be inside Namibia. Concerning relations with the ANC, Sam Nujoma said SWAPO support the struggle to liberate South Africa and stressed that other organizations are also fighting the same enemy.

Criticizes Contact Group

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[Text] Maputo, 22 Jan (ANGOP) -- SWAPO Chairman Sam Nojoma said in an interview with the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS that the Western powers of the so-called "contact group" continue to resort to various maneuvers to delay the independence of Namibia.

"The U.S. administration has established a criminal alliance with the Pretoria regime with the aim of dictating the conditions for the settlement of the Namibian problem," Sam Nujoma said. He firmly condemned Washington's attempts to prevent the granting of a genuine independence for Namibia. The SWAPO leader also denounced the aggressions perpetrated by South Africa against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola with a view to installing in the territory the terrorist groupings of [word indistinct] which have become the tools of the war machine of the Pretoria regime. "These terrorist acts," the Namibian nationalist leader said, "are aimed not only at undermining Angola's progressive stands, but also at destabilizing the situation in southern Africa as a whole." Sam Nujoma categorically rejected propaganda allegations made by the Western and racist press aimed at making people believe that the SWAPO patriots are installed in military bases in Angolan territory. "Our struggle is being carried out inside Namibia where the SWAPO fighters, who enjoy the support of the population, continue to deal hard blows to the South African occupying forces," the SWAPO chairman said.

Departs 22 Jan

EA221206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, left Maputo this morning after talks with President Samora Machel, which he described as fruitful.